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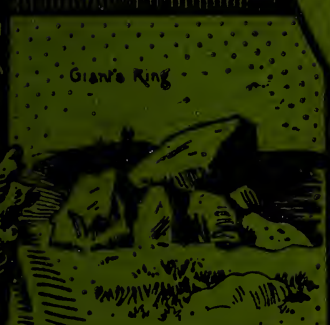

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T. Smyth. Sc.

ARTHUR O'NEILL

First Master of the Belfast Irish Harp Society

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Arthur O'Neill, the Irish Harper.

BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A.

RTHUR O'NEILL was born in the year 1734 at Drumnaslad, near Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone —a district still full of poetry and genius. Having lost his sight by an accident when two years old, he was early put under the instruction of Owen Keenan, the blind Romeo of Killymoon, with a view to music as a means of livelihood. At the age of fifteen he commenced his own career as an itinerant harper, making his first journey to Hugh Boyd's of Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim. By the time he was nineteen years old, he had gone the circuit of the four provinces, and had been brought in contact with almost all the chief families both of English and Irish descent in the country. He continued to lead the same sort of life until the year 1807, when, on the establishment of the Belfast Irish Harp Society, he was unanimously elected the resident master of that institution. His memoirs, dictated by himself, abound in curious and interesting particulars, and have been largely used in the compilation of this work. Although his peregrinations extended over all Ireland, his principal haunts were in the southern counties of Ulster, particularly in Cavan, where, during the ten years preceding his election as master of the Belfast school, his permanent headquarters were at Colonel Southwell's of Castle Hamilton. With Philip Reilly of Mullough, in the same county, he made it a point to spend his Christmas holidays; and at the time of his removal to Belfast, had thus celebrated eighteen successive festivals in the house of his friend. He was also a great favourite of the famous Charles O'Connor of Belanagar, in the county of Roscommon, and spent much time in his house. From the

conversation of this celebrated man, he had acquired a good knowledge of Irish history, on which he prided himself fully as much as on his abilities as a harper. He was a remarkably pleasant companion, abounding in anecdote, and could play both backgammon and cards with great dexterity. He was proud of his descent, and had the *hand* of the O'Neills engraved on his coat buttons, which were of silver, and of half-crown size.

When the Harp Society fell to the ground, O'Neill retired to his native county, where he continued to receive an annual stipend from some lovers of native music in Belfast until his death, which took place near Dungannon in 1818, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.[1]

The Belfast Harp Society paid O'Neill an annuity of £30 till his death. Bunting says: "The affairs of the Society were under the government of a committee, treasurer, and secretary, yearly chosen by the members at large. For some years the number of subscribers fluctuated between 100 and 120; the greatest sum paid in one year being £150. During the six years of its existence, the expenditure amounted to £950."

O'Neill taught James MacDonnell, M.D., to play the harp when a lad, and for two years he resided in the MacDonnell home, leaving it in 1780 on the death of Dr. MacDonnell's father. In a letter written to Bunting[2] in 1838, MacDonnell says:

BELFAST, *November 8, 1838.*

MY DEAR MR. BUNTING,

In compliance with your request, I furnish you with some particulars of my acquaintance with Arthur O'Neill, the Irish harper, from whom you procured some information prior to your first publication. My father, who had a great fondness for music, selected O'Neill as the most proper person he then knew to teach his children, and he lived in our house for two years in this capacity; but my father's death, in 1780, put an end to this study, which we found very difficult, on account of the teacher being blind. At that period almost all harpers were blind—this profession having been humanely reserved as a provision for the sons of reduced gentlemen who happened to be blind, a calamity then much more common than at present, owing to the improvement in the treatment of smallpox. During the two years he lived in the house, he was treated as a poor gentleman, and had a servant.

He was a man of strong natural sense, pleasing in his manners, and had acquired a considerable knowledge of the common topics, so that he could acquit himself very well in mixed society when encouraged to converse. He had, according to the custom of these itinerant musicians, travelled several times over all Ireland, and became thereby acquainted with several of the principal families who were in the habit of entertaining such persons; among these there were some Protestant families, but the harpers frequented mostly the houses of old Irish families who had lost their titles, or were reduced more or less in their estates. These they would visit once in two or three years, and remain from a week to a month in each house; and it was generally a day of rejoicing among the young and the old when one of those itinerants appeared.

As to the character of O'Neill, I found him a perfectly safe companion, a man of veracity and integrity, not at all addicted to boasting or pretending to anything extraordinary. He never affected to compose or alter any tune, but played it exactly as he had been taught by his master, Hugh O'Neill, for whom he always expressed great veneration.

[1] *The Ancient Music of Ireland.* Edward Bunting. Dublin, 1840. Page 80.
[2] *Ibid.*, page 60.

I think, therefore, you may rely with the greatest confidence upon any information he gave you as to the technical names of the strings and parts of the harp, and names of the different notes, or strokes upon the harp. He was as incapable, as he would have been disinclined, to have invented these terms, which I think of great consequence, as connected with the literary history of music; and if in the course of human events your singular ingenuity, zeal, and success in discovering those ancient airs shall be the means of preserving O'Neill's name also from oblivion, it will always gratify me to remember that I was the means of introducing you to each other.

And I am, dear Bunting, most sincerely yours,

J. MacDonnell.

A very large part of the information about the harpers in Bunting's book was derived from O'Neill, as he appears to have been their chief chronicler and historian.

In speaking of the festival at Granard in 1781,[1] O'Neill says:

The harpers present were Charles Fanning, Patrick Kerr, Patrick Maguire, Hugh Higgins, Charles Berreen, Rose Mooney, and O'Neill, from whom we have the following characteristic account of the meeting: "Charles Fanning got the first premium, ten guineas, for 'The Coolin'; I got the second, eight guineas, for the 'Greenwoods of Truagh' and 'Mrs. Crofton'; and Rose Mooney got the third, five guineas, for 'Planxty Burke.' The judges at the first ball were excellent, and there was some difficulty in deciding the first premium between Fanning and me; but in consequence of my endeavouring to appear on this occasion in my very best, they decided in favour of Charles, who was careless in his dress, saying at the same time that he wanted money more than I did: however, I received many handsome verbal compliments. To the best of my opinion, there were at least 500 persons at the ball, which was held in the Market-house. A Mr. Burrows was one of the stewards: he was a tolerable judge of music, and was so angry at the decision of the premiums, that he thrust his cane through one of the windows."

The second ball, which was held on the 2nd of March in the succeeding year, was still better and more numerously attended than the first; but the decay of the harp at this time appears strongly from the fact, that, notwithstanding the celebrity of the first meeting, two new candidates were all that presented themselves in addition to those already enumerated. The names of the new comers were Edward McDermott Roe and Catherine Martin. The premiums were adjudged as before. Mr. Dungan himself came from Copenhagen to be present at the last ball, which was, in consequence, the most splendid of the three.

The only new names on the list of harpers on this occasion were Laurence Keane and James Duncan. Unfortunately, the meeting appears to have been marred by private jealousies, which had so disheartening an effect on the munificent originator and patron, that he did not afterwards attempt the renewal of these interesting assemblies.

O'Neill, with his usual simplicity and quaintness, thus describes the last harpers' ball at Granard: "A gentleman, named Miles Keane, railed uncommonly about the distribution of the premiums (they were adjudged as at the first and second meetings), and swore a great oath, that it was the most *nefarious* decision he ever witnessed. I don't know what he meant, but he used the expression. Lord and Lady Longford attended this ball, and the meeting was vastly more numerous than at either of the two former ones. Quality (persons of rank), forty miles round, attended, and there was not a house in the town but was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the town was like a horse fair, as there was not stabling for the twentieth part of the horses that came. There were at least 1,000 people at the ball. In consequence of the harpers who obtained no premiums having been neglected on the former occasions, I hinted a subscription, which was well received and performed; and indeed, on distributing the collection, their proportions exceeded our premiums."

1 Bunting's *Ancient Music of Ireland*, 1840, page 61.

At the Harp Festival held in Belfast in 1792, O'Neill played "Green Woods of Truagh," author unknown, and "Mrs. Crofton," by Carolan, and was awarded the second premium of eight guineas for the "Green Woods of Truagh." He contemplated with grief the extinction of the old strains which had delighted the Irish nation for so many years. He called them, with tears coursing down his cheeks, "the dear! dear! sweet old Irish tunes."

The date of O'Neill's death given by Bunting cannot be the correct one, for we find in the *Belfast News-Letter* of 5 November, 1816, the following paragraph:

> Died, a few days ago, at Maydown, in the county of Armagh, Mr. Arthur O'Neill, Professor of the Irish Harp, at the advanced age of 90 years. O'Neill was a pleasing companion, full of anecdote and historic information. He was a perfect reservoir of the ancient Irish harmony. Many of our national airs would have been lost but for his retentive memory and pure taste. His performance on the harp was unrivalled, but he adhered tenaciously to the genuine style and simple taste of the Irish musical compositions, rejecting with disdain the corrupt ornament with which it has been loaded by modern performers. Like Ossian, Carolan, and Stanley, he was blind. In Irish genealogy, in heraldry, and in bardic lore, O'Neill was pre-eminent. He was better than all this—"an honest, worthy man."

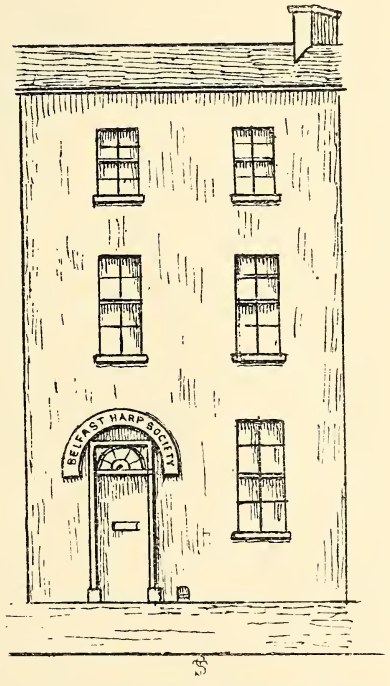
On the preceding 1st March, the same paper contained an advertisement of a "Concert for the benefit of Arthur O'Neill, to be held in the Exchange Rooms, on to-morrow (Saturday), 2nd inst.," etc., which, unfortunately, proves that the harper must have been in poor circumstances at the time, and that his friends in Belfast were doing something to relieve his necessities.

Bunting says: "But, more than anything else, the conversation of Arthur O'Neill, who, although not so absolute a harper as Hempson, was more a man of the world, and had travelled in his calling over all parts of Ireland, won and delighted him. All that the genius of later poets and romance writers has feigned of the wandering minstrel was realized in this man. There was no house of any note in the North of Ireland, as far as Meath on the one hand, and Sligo on the other, in which he was not well known and eagerly sought after. Carolan has been his immediate predecessor, and those who have taken any interest in the life of the elder minstrel will readily recognise the names of Charles O'Connor of Belanagar, Toby Peyton of Lisduff, James Irwin of Streamstown, Mrs. Crofton of Longford, Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, Squire Jones of Moneyglass—not to detain the reader with a longer enumeration—all of whom are to be found among the list of O'Neill's friends and entertainers. He had also, when a youth, been through the South, where his principal patron was the famous Murtagh Oge O'Sullivan of Bearhaven, a man who led quite the life of an old Irish chieftain, and whose memory is still vividly preserved in the lays and traditions of the county of Cork. O'Neill was of the great Tyrone family, and prided himself on his descent, and on supporting, to some extent, the character of a gentleman harper. Although blind from his youth, he possessed a surprising capacity for the observation of men and manners.

He had been the intimate friend of Acland Kanes, who had played before the Pretender, the Pope, and the King of Spain. He himself had played on Brian Boru's harp, strung for the occasion, through the streets of Limerick, in the year 1760. In a word, he was a man whose conversation was enough to enamour anyone of Irish music, much more one so enthusiastic in *everything Irish* as the Editor."[1]

These extracts include practically all that is known of this once celebrated harper, whose music for over half a century had delighted nearly every household in the North of Ireland.

In Bunting's *Music of Ireland*, published at London in 1809, there is a small engraved portrait of O'Neill on plate iv, and a still smaller one given in the 1840 edition on page 80. The beautiful portrait presented to each subscriber with this number of the Journal[2] was engraved by Thomas Smyth, of J. & T. Smyth, engravers, etc., Belfast, and reflects the highest credit on his artistic taste and ability. It represents a similar appearance to the portrait in Bunting's second collection (Edinburgh, 1814), and is doubly interesting as being an accurate portrait of a harper long connected with Belfast, executed by an artist of the same city. The engraver has supplied the following interesting information: "O'Neill's harp is still preserved in the Belfast Museum, and had subsequent to O'Neill's death been in the possession of Edward Lindsay, the eccentric seedsman, of Donegall Street, who once gave a performance upon it at one of the weekly meetings of the Anacreontic Society, held in their music hall, Arthur Street. He could play pretty well, and was, I think, a member of the committee of the Harp Society."[3] Thomas Smyth lived for



HOUSE OF THE BELFAST HARP SOCIETY, CROMAC STREET, BELFAST.
From a Drawing by Thomas Smyth.

[1] Bunting, 1840 ed., pages 3, 4.

[2] Portraits of Irish harpers are comparatively few. At Ardrie there are those of Arthur Quinn, Carolan, Arthur O'Neill, Denis Hempson, Edward Murney, and a "Blind Harper," name uncertain, but like Hempson in his youth.—F. J. B., editor.

[3] Bunting says: "This Society had the credit of preserving the Irish harp from being, perhaps, for ever lost; as it appears that, six years afterwards, the new Society, instituted in 1819 by the bounty of friends in India, discovered no harpers in Ireland, save those who derived their education from Arthur O'Neill, master in the first school. About the same time a Harp Associa-

sixteen years in Cromac Street, at first next door but one to the Society, and afterwards directly opposite, and so had the full benefit of their practices. Valentine Rennie was O'Neill's successor, and was often in his father's house; and he still remembers him so well, that he has drawn a pretty exact portrait of him. Rennie died in the late thirties, and was

VALENTINE RENNIE,
TEACHER OF THE HARP IN BELFAST, 1823–37.
From a Drawing by Thomas Smyth.

succeeded by Jackson, his pupil. The last pupil he remembers was Samuel Patrick, whose brother was an engraver, a shopmate of his own. When the Queen's Island was a park, Samuel Patrick had a small hut on it, in which he gave performances on the harp, and he also played in the Botanic Gardens.

Patrick Mallon wrote in 1871: "Arthur O'Neill was buried in Eglish graveyard, three miles south of Dungannon. It is to be regretted that no stone marks his grave, nor is the spot where his remains are interred generally known. That he died in the house of some poor relative is scarcely to be doubted, as his family were driven from their ancient home in the townland of Glenarb, near Caledon, on the banks of the Blackwater."

Their house was burned during a party disturbance, when religious animosity ran high in the district, and a favourite instrument of the bard's

tion was founded in Dublin, but it did not succeed." The first meeting of the (New) Irish Harp Society was held in the Exchange Rooms, Belfast, on Friday, 16 April, 1819. The first teacher was Edward M'Bride, 1819–1822; John Ward, secretary. 1823–1837, Valentine Rennie, teacher. 1838, 1839, James Jackson, when it died out from want of funds. Subscriptions were forwarded from Irishmen in India, through J. Williamson Fulton of Calcutta. Upwards of one thousand British pounds were received by Henry Joy of Belfast, and Robert Williamson of Lambeg House, on behalf of the Society.—I. W. WARD.

was lost in the conflagration, and never forgotten by the peasantry when telling of the wrecking of the O'Neills of Glenarb.

It is still believed in the parish that O'Neill was buried in the middle of the graveyard, beside a broken stone, which, however, cannot now be found.

"The harper sweet, whose magic notes
Throughout the land were known,
Neglected sleeps in a tranquil grave
Without a cross or stone."

SEAL OF BELFAST HARP SOCIETY.

The Presbyterian Congregation at Portaferry, in the Ardes of the County of Down, about the year 1825.

By HUGH BOWDEN.

[The editor has often been blamed for not publishing certain contributions and occasionally for allowing others to appear. He risks both censures by printing this notice *verbatim et literatim*. It was written about the year 1825 for the Rev. John Orr, then minister of Portaferry. The writer was a "full farmer," who resided at Ballyward, and was an elder in the congregation. The original MS. was placed in the hands of the editor by a grandson of this clergyman. It is a characteristic piece of Scotch-Ulster writing, expressing clearly the phraseology, manners, and local religious differences of a distinctive portion of the community.—ED.]

CONGREGATION of Portaferry, the Prodestan name of the parish is Ballyphillop, and the two little parishes of Slanse and Ardquin, is unighted with it.

The Revd. James Armstrong wass Menister, his family was not verry fortunate, in his time proclamation for Morage was useual in the house of Worship, and not since, in his time a lease wass granted of the house and study house for ever, in trust for the congregation, by the late Pattrick Savage Esqr. at five shillings a year. In his time likewise a galrey wass

erected in one of the isles, and the stipend was colected off the seatholders in money, which is still the practise, the number of Elders, from eight to twelve.

Soon after Mr. Armstrong's death the congregation invited Revd. Dr. Dickson, from the parish of Glastrey formerly Ballyhalbert, and he wass installed, supose 45 years ago, his stipend agreead on wass £70 a year, but some time after it was reased to £80, and he got sum presents beside, he wass taken up and made a prisnor of by Goverment, emeaditly before the Rebellion broke out. Duering his impresinment we ware suplied by the presbytery. A great Majoraty of the people wishd. to continue longer under suplies, but sum wass complening for want of a regular Menister, and sum Menisters of our Presbytrey, insisted on us to chuse one, as we had no chance of ever getting Dr. Dickson back to us.

We met by publick apointment to chuse a Menister, Mr. Morland wass proposed and sackendid, to be invited for a months preaching, their was sum opession however, but when the people devided their number wass so few their wass little farther notice taken off it, and Mr. Moreland preached four sundays, and wass verry muck liked. But during that time the small oposition got a powerfull assistance, from Mr. Patt. Galaway, who was a Agent to Andrew Nugent Esqre., seneschal of his manor and a Lieutenant of the Yeomen.

Mr. Sinclair came and poled the Congregation and alowed that Mr. Moreland was fearly elected and allowed him to be our constant suply untill ordaind. Mr. Galaway to prevent that locked the Meeting house and carried away the key—on the prinsaple that his father and Mr. Armstrong took out the joint lease in trust and his father wass the survivor but he soon found he wass wrong, for their wass a Deed of Pardition drawn in behalf of the Congregation.

And when the Presbytery came to ordain Mr. Moreland they indavered all they could to prevent it, and made grate vants that they would get the ordinnation laid aside, that they would send three commisinors to the Synod for that purpose, we sent three commisinors with Mr. Moreland to the Synod, but the other party did not apear, I have reason to belive if the had they would have got a good toung thrashing, by these differant defeats their pride was so hurt, that they carried on a sort of persicution against Mr. Moreland or his interest all his days.

THE

STEWARTS OF BALLINTOY:

WITH NOTICES OF

OTHER FAMILIES OF THE DISTRICT

IN THE

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By the Rev. GEORGE HILL.

COLERAINE:
JOHN M'COMBIE, 7, MEETING-HOUSE-STREET.

1865.

The Stewarts of Ballintoy.

(Continued from page 223, vol. vi.)

"Out of monuments, traditions, private recordes, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."—*Bacon's Advancement of Learning.*

[The extreme scarcity of this pamphlet—the writer's first work—renders a reprint most desirable. A few notes and some corrections have been made under the guidance of the Rev. George Hill, who was able to revise the proofs of a work written by him thirty-five years ago.—Editor.]

THE custom of exacting "duties" in addition to the rent was general over the estate, and regularly enforced. The following is a list of the duties which were collected, or taken in kind, about the year 1720:

Barony of Dunluce.

Names of Tenants.	*Amount of Duties.*
Peter Buirell, of Stanalim	Ten bushells of Oates, 6 Days' Work and 6 Hens. No money in lieu of Duties
Hugh Edgar, of Ballytibbert	A barrell of Wheat
John MacLeagh, of Cloughcorr	12 bushells of Oats and 6 Trusses of Straw
James Moore, of Ballynacreemore	2 Barrells of Wheat and a Bowle of Oates
Archd. MacColman, Park	6 Bushells of Oates
Francis MacNaghten, Salmon Fishing of Portneen	Ye best salmon yt is taken in any of the said Ports every day that ffish is taken for kettlefish, and a barrel of good, sufficient, merchantable salmon fish, London gage, yearly
Mrs. Ann O'Cahon, Ballyemon	12 Bushells of Oates, and one four year old unshorn mutton
Capt. James Stewart, Corkey	Ten Horses and Carrs (rather their work for a specified number of days)

Daniel Shawbridge, Salmon Fishing of ye River Bush	All Salmon Fish taken there till Easter, and 2 Salmon every day that ffish is taken from Easter to the end of the Season
John Stewart, Leotrim	One Bowle of Oates
William Stewart, Kervecruine	One Bowle of Oates
John Wilson and Partners	Two Days' Work, Man and Horse

Liberties of Coleraine.

Hugh Allison, Island Fflacky	A Bowle of Oates
Edmond & Widow Nelson, Maghereboy	12 Bushells of Oates, and 4 Days' Work of Man and Horse
William Glen, of Maghremenagh	One Bowle of Oates and 4 days' Work of Man and Horse
William Houston, Maddebainey	One Bowle of Oates
David Kerr, B. Gelagh	2 Bowles of Oats
Robert Kerr, Cappagh	6 ffat Muttons
Mrs. Mary M'Cartan, B.nagg	24 Bushells of Oates
James MacCollum, Carnanrigg	One Bowle of Oates
Hugh MacMullan, Ballylagan, now possed. by Charles M'Claine	One Bowle of Oates
Hugh Moore, Ballyvelton	12 Bushells of Oates
James and Rob. Nelson, Craigstown	Bowle and halfe of Oates, and 4 days' work, Horse and Man
Hugh & Thos. Reed, and Andrew Hunter, Corstowne, Kill, or rather Keel	Bowle and halfe of Oates, 12 Pullets, and 6 days' work of Horse and Man
Lieut. John Stewart, B.lease	36 Bushells of Oates, 2 dozen of Pullets, and 12 days' work of Man and Horse
William and Adam Smith, Galvally, commonly called Nare	Halfe a Bowle of Oates
Rachel Todd, Maddebainey	One Bowle of Oates, and 4 days' Work of Man and Horse
Sir Herculs Langford's Tents. pay yearly 26 days' Labr. of Man and Horse out of the following lands;	
The 2 Kilgreens	4 Horses and Men
The 2 Cloyfins	4 Horses and Men
The 2 Ballyversalls	4 Horses and Men
The 2 Ballyndreens	4 Horses and Men
The 1 Drumduoin	2 Horses and Men
The 1 Liswatick	2 Horses and Men
The 1 Ballylagan	2 Horses and Men
The 1 Ballynagg	2 Horses and Men

The above work was recd. in 7 br 1721, Leading Hay to Ballymagarry.

Town and Demesnes of Ballymoney.

William Glass, Lislagan	One Bowle of Oates yearly
James Black Henry, Lislagan	One Bowle of Oates
Neil MacCooke and Danl. Craig, Ballybrack	6 Bushells of Oates
Gill. MacFfall and Danl. Nickle, Lislagan	12 Bushells of Oates
James Randall, James Calvell, and Adam Neill, Droghdult	12 Bushells of Oates

3 1833 03213 5996

Barony of Carey.

Hugh Boyd, Drimvillen	One Bowle of Oates at December, yearly
Hugh Boyd, Drumnacross, and ye parcel of Land called Altanum (now Altneanum)	One Bowle of Oates
Jonn Campbell, Lismureity	A Bowle of Oates
Peter Jollie, Drumnakill	12 Bushells of Oates
Alex. MacAuley, Drumnagee	12 Bushells of Oates
Charles MacAlister, Carnduffe	12 Bushells of Oates, and 2 good ffat muttons
John MacDonnell, Coolnagappage	Half a Bowle of Oates
Cormac MacCormack, Creevagh	3 ffat Pulletts
Manus O'Cahan, Ballynalea	11 Bushells of Oates and a Mutton
Widow O'Cahan, Island MacAllan	3 ffat Pulletts
Edward O'Cahan, Ardehanan	A Bowle of Oates
Daniel Stewart, Ballynalea	12 Bushells of Oates
Andrew Stewart, Drumnagola	A Bowle of Oates

Island of Rathlin.

Townland of Kenramer	24 Pulletts and 10 Sheep
,, Ballygial	24 Pulletts and 10 Sheep
,, Killpatrick	12 Pulletts and 5 Sheep
,, Ballynavargan	24 Pulletts and 3 Sheep
,, Ballycarey	12 Pulletts and 5 Sheep
,, Ballynoe	24 Pulletts and 10 Sheep
,, Kankiel	24 Pulletts and 8 Weathers
More to be paid by the Inhabitants of the Island yearly	19 Sheep

Barony of Kilconway.

Rev. Walter Linn, Munineagh	A Mutton when demandd
James Henry and Wm. Glass	Two Bowls of Oates
Patt. and Owen Magee, Ballynagabboge	12 Horses and Carrs
James MacHenry, Ballymacalrdick	A bowle and 2 of Oates
Alex. MacCollum and James M'Loughlin, Lignamanoge	A Bowle of Oates
Thomas MacNaghten, Gallanagh	One ffat beefe yearly, and 3 ffat muttons
John MacDonnell, Ballylig	A bole and ½ at 10 bushells to the bole, and 12 good Pulletts
Avrey O'Cahan, Broughmore	One bole of Oates
Roger O'Hahan, Kilmandum	6 Bushells of Oates
Patt. Orr, Tullynewy	A bole of Oates
Andrew Rowan, Clke., Tenement in Oldstone or Clough	15 days' work of Man and Horse

Alex. Stewart, who died in 1742, had married his kinswoman Anne, daughter of John Stewart, of Fortstewart, Jamaica, with whom he received a large dowry. By this lady, who was highly accomplished and remarkably endowed by nature, he left one son and two daughters. His son, Alexander T. Stewart, was surnamed *Graceless* in his own neighbourhood, from his extravagant manner of living. His mother wrote a clever *jeu d'esprit*, in which she introduced her son as *Roderick Random*, an epithet sufficiently

significant as to his character and habits. He was not wanting, however, in public spirit, and it would appear that he exerted himself on several occasions for the improvement of his native district. In 1757, he petitioned the Irish House of Commons for aid in assisting to open coal mines at Ballintoy, stating that he had "discovered a large body of coals in his lands there, great quantities of which had been exported to Dublin and other parts of the kingdom"—that he had "expended £500 in an attempt to construct a quay at Ballintoy, but was not able to proceed with the work unless aided by Parliament; that such structure, when completed, would be of great advantage to the kingdom in general, and to the North of Ireland in particular, the same being the only harbour of safety between Larne and the Lough of Derry." To accomplish this work, he asked for the sum of £2,000 from the public purse. His petition was referred to a committee of sixty members, which committee, after examining three witnesses (viz., Daniel MacCollum, John MacCay, and Thomas Moon), reported that there was a "large fund of coal in the colliery of Ballintoy, that a safe and commodious harbour might be made there, and that the sum of £2,000 should be granted for that purpose." This sum was voted for the purpose above-mentioned. In 1759, Mr. Stewart petitioned again, stating that he had expended £1,734 on the works, and asking for £1,234 to complete the quay. The committee reported favourably on this application also, and with this grant ended the project of a quay and colliery at Ballintoy.

Stewart was soon afterwards obliged to sell his entire property in Ballintoy, for which he received £20,000 from —— Cupples of Belfast. The latter resold it, for the same sum, to Dr. Fullerton, a native of the Route, who had realized an ample competency in the West Indies.[1] On the sale of Ballintoy, Stewart went to reside on his estate of *Acton*, where he died. By his wife, who was a sister of Sir Hugh Hill, of Derry, he left one son, Alexander, who might also have been appropriately named *Graceless*, as he lived riotously, mortgaged the family property, and died in poverty, at Drumbanagher, about the year 1790. He was unmarried, and with him ended the main line of a family, which, for upwards of two centuries, held a leading position in the county of Antrim.[2]

But it ought to be mentioned that there are traces, in this parish of Ballintoy, of another family which latterly spelled the name *Stuart*, and which was supposed to be descended from an earlier founder than John Stewart, the first hereditary sheriff of Bute. Of this family was Alexander Stewart, who

[1] See note, page 84, vol. vi.

[2] This gentleman's reckless career may be imagined from the fact that his intimate associates in Dublin were the notorious Whaley and Maguire, the former of whom, for a bet, leaped from a window on to the top of a mail-coach passing at full speed. Maguire was so accomplished as a duellist, that it was said he could snuff a candle, without extinguishing it, with a pistol ball. Stewart's armorial bearings were the same as those of the Bute family. The motto is *Avito viret honore* ("He flourishes with ancestral honour").

owned considerable property in the townlands of Kilmahamoge and Ballinlea, and who died in 1723. He married a Scottish lady named Elizabeth Fraser, and, by her, left one son, Walter, and two daughters. Walter's first wife was a lady of the MacCarroll family, once so influential on this coast (see page 147, vol. vi), and his second wife was a daughter of the house of MacNeill of Clare, or Dunananney, near Ballycastle. By the latter he left one son, John, who married a lady named Simpson, of Bowmore, in Isla. He died soon after his marriage, leaving one son, the late John Stuart of Kilmahamoge, then only a child of six years old. The latter was removed to Scotland by his grandmother Simpson, and brought up by the old lady in the hope that he would adopt the military profession, as he had uncles and grand-uncles in the army, and as she, being a Campbell nearly connected with the Duke of Argyle, could have easily procured for her grandson a good position. But his family sympathies and traditions were entirely opposed to the policy of his kinsmen, the Campbells, who had always strenuously devoted themselves to the interests of the House of Hanover; and he, therefore, preferred returning to his native place, and to a humbler, but more peaceful lot. This gentleman exhibited, in a remarkable degree, the fine personal lineaments of the early *Steward* race from which he was descended. His motto was—*Non nos a regibus sed reges a nobis* ("Not we from kings, but kings from us")—thus implying that his family was a branch of that ancient line which had given kings to the Scottish and English thrones. The founder of the Kilmahamoge family was supposed to have been Walter Stewart, the son of Sir John Stewart, who was slain, fighting on the side of Wallace, at the battle of Falkirk, in 1298. At all events, the late John Stuart, of Kilmahamoge, was always careful to mark the distinction between his own descent and that of the other Stewarts of Ballintoy, and had no ambition to be supposed as, in any degree, connected with the family of Bute. It is curious that the Christian names, *Archibald* and *Christian*, formerly so common in almost every branch of the Bute family, were never known among the Stuarts of Kilmahamoge. The use of Christian names, or their absence, sometimes truly indicates the family descent.

The Kilmahamoge Stuarts claimed kindred with Bernarda, the lady buried in the chancel, and the following inscription on a tablet in the southern wall of Ballintoy Church, also records the names of some members of this family:

> "Here lyeth the body of Alexander Stewart, who departed this life, October the 20th, 1723, aged 78 years. Also, the body of Elizabeth Stewart, alias Fraser, who departed this life May ye 12, 1734, aged 82 years. Also, their son *Walter* Stewart, who departed March ye 6th, 1762."

The foregoing sketch is but very imperfect, embodying only a few scattered gleanings picked up from various sources, but principally from traditions and original manuscript papers. There are several connexions of the old Stewart families still residing in the Route and elsewhere, and, probably, much more ample materials might be found in their possession than what have now been submitted. There were members of these families, prominent and influential in their generations, who have not been even named in this notice, simply because nothing of their personal history is known to the writer. Among such may be particularly mentioned the names of Alexander Stewart, who was High Sheriff for the County of Antrim in 1639; Charles Stuart, who was so actively engaged in 1688; and another Charles Stuart, whose death is mentioned about the year 1720, in a manuscript written by John O'Neill, of Shane's Castle.

APPENDIX.

The following extract, from the MS. Volume lettered *Antrim* (F. 3. 9. 1562.) in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, refers to the massacres mentioned at page 78, vol. vi, as occurring in, and near Ballymoney:

"The Examination of James MacDonnell, of Ballymanagh, Cooper, taken 12th day of March, 1652. Who being duely sworne and examined saith, That he dwelt at Portnaw and wrought there upon his sd trade at the beginning of the rebellion, That all the Irish on the West side of the Bann being in rebellion, and the English and Scotch who formerly dwelt there and could not escape being murdered, as he heard, Archibald Stewart raised a regiment and leagured at Portnaw, to keep the Bannside; That Allester MacColl MacDonnell and Tirlagh Oge O'Cahan had command of two companies of the sd regiment, and that they and their men being Highlanders and Irish, upon the second day of January, 1641, before day, did fall upon seaven or eight of the British regiments, who also kept the Bannside and lay in their quarters at Portnaw, some quarter, half-mile, or mile distance one from another, and murdered them all to a very few who were saved by their old Irish acquaintance. That this examinate was taken prisoner by the said Allester MacColl and Tirlagh Oge's followers the same morning and stript, but his life was saved by one Neile Modder MacMullan, his neighbour; That after he was taken prisoner, the said Allester MacColl and Tirlagh Oge with all the whole Irish of the country, who after the said murder did rise with them, with a great multitude of Irish under the command of John Mortimer and other Irish officers who came over the Bann, marched into James MacColl MacDonnell's house at the Vow, neere the Bannside, where they drew up their men, and he, this examinate, being carryed along as prisoner, and having some acquaintance with the said James MacColl MacDonnell, he desired him to save this examinate's wife's life, who answered he could not save his owne wife, if they would kill her; That thence the whole

Irish, on both sides the Banne there present with their wives and children, feareing the remnant of Stewart's Regiment, as he conceived, kept together and marched into the Crosse and sett the towne on fire and killed all the British they could lay their hands on, save a very few who were spared by their acquaintance, but afterwards if they went but out of their acquaintance sight, they were killed by others of the Irish. That from the Crosse they marched unto Ballymoney, and came there in the evening of the day the murder was committed, and burnt the Towne, and murdered the British not fled thence, without distinction of age or sexe; That one Donnell Gorm MacDonnell, of Killoquin in Maheresharkin, being with the Irish army, there took notice of this examinate, and told the Irish that he would make use of the examinate, and soe sent him the next day back againe with his tenants unto his owne house at Killoquin; That he saw ly dead in the way as they returned, at least one Hundred men, women, and children, of the British, which had been murdered the daye before, and yt he believes many were killed, on both sides, the way they returned. That the said Donnell Gorm MacDonnell did not returne unto his owne house until two or three days after yt; That all the O'Haggans went over the Banne from their own houses, in the absence of Stewart's Regiment, which went to Magherehoghill, (Ahoghill) or the Braid, except Brian O'Haggan then sicke; That he staid at the said Donnell Gorm MacDonnell's House about a fortnight, and in that time he saith he oftentimes heard the Irish call him Captain, and further he saith not.

"H. Coote." "Richd. Brasier, Major.

The following is a full copy of the "Baptismal Register" of the family of Alexander Boyd, of Clarepark, referred to at page 85 (note), vol. vi:

1. "Mary was born 9th November, 1736; mother Wilson and sister Duncan, godmothers, and brother Boyd, godfather.

2. Margaret was born 7th January, 1738; Mrs. MacAulay and sister Ann Boyd, godmothers, and archdeacon Boyd and brother Wilson, godfathers.

3. James was born 28th March, 1739; sister Ann Boyd and Mrs. Wray, godmothers, brother Charles Boyd, and cousin Wm. Boyd, now High Sheriff of ye county of Antrim, godfathers.

4. Rose was born 5th March, 1740; Mrs. MacNeile, of Drumawillen, and sister Wilson, godmothers, Mr. William Hutchinson and Daniel Boyd, godfathers.

5. Ann was born 13th March, 1741; sister Orr and Mrs. Harrison, of Churchfield, godmothers, John Cuppage, Esq., and brother Ezekiel Wilson, godfathers. Brother Boyd stood for Mr. Cuppage, ye Rev. Mr. Dinison for brother Ezekiel, and Mrs. Wray for sister Orr.

6. Alexander was born ye 14th June, 1742; Miss Ann Catherine Jackson and sister Nelly Wilson, godmothers, Counsellor Alexander MacAulay and

Jackson Wray, godfathers. Wm. Boyd, of Drumawillen, Esq., stood for Mr. MacAulay.

7. Eliza Wilson was born ye 16th July, 1744; mother Wilson was godmother, brother Hugh Boyd and Alexander MacAulay, Esq., godfathers.

8. Elinor was born ye 28th July, 1745; Mrs. Jean Stewart and sister Nelly Wilson, godmothers, brother Charles Boyd and brother Wilson, godfathers.

9. Hugh was born ye 21st of November, 1746; sister Charlotte Orr was godmother, brother Hugh Boyd and brother William Wilson, godfathers.

10. William was born ye 29th of March, 1748; his uncles, Wm. Boyd, of Cullybackey, and Wm. Boyd, of Drumawillen, Esqrs., godfathers, and Mrs. Stewart, of Ballintoy, godmother.

11. Leonora Boyd was born May 13th, 1749; Doctor Stewart, of Ballintoy, godfather, Mrs. Wray, of Shelfield, and Mrs. Harrison, of Mallindober, were godmothers.

12. Davys Boyd was born August 16th, 1750; his uncle, Davys Wilson, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. James Smith, of Armoy, godfathers, and Miss Critty Close, his godmother.

13. Alexander was born on Wednesday, ye 22nd January, 1751, N.S.; my daughter, Molly, his godmother, her aunt Boyd stood for her, Archdeacon Smith and Richard Jackson, Esq., godfathers. Brother Hugh Boyd, and his son, William Boyd, stood for them.

Drumawillen, mentioned in the foregoing paper, is near Ballycastle, and Mallindober, more correctly Mallintober, is in the neighbourhood of Bushmills.

Note by the Rev. W. T. Latimer.

While making a search very lately in the Office of Records, Dublin, I happened on a copy of the petition presented in 1663 by Archibald Stewart to Ormonde. Thinking that it might be of interest to your readers in connection with the reproduction of Rev. George Hill's valuable pamphlet, I asked T. A. Groves to transcribe it. This he has done, and I now forward a copy for publication.

The Petition of Archibald Stewart to Ormonde in 1663.

Carte Papers, vol. 33.

To His Grace James, Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland, and General Governor of the said Kingdom. The Humble Petition of Archibald Stewart Humbly Sheweth,—

That he makes bold to represent to your Grace, how he hath been used by the Scottish Army and the Usurpers, before and since your Grace left this Kingdom.

In the year 1643, your Grace was pleased to grant him a Commission to raise a Troop of Horse, and a Foot Company, and your Grace assigned him his own lands for quarters for them.

Your Petitioner raised them, and went to the Field, and joined with Major General Monro, to serve against the Common Enemy, according to your Grace's order, and was upon the Field with them from June till the last of October,

When your Grace's Petitioner came off the Field, he was denied quarters for one man by Argile's Lt. Colonel, which forced your Petitioner to disband his men, after all the charge he was at in raising of them.

In the year 16..., he was the means (by God's Providence) to break the said Regiment of Argile's, and procured 500 men of the said Regiment to join with Sir George Monro, to go to England upon Duke Hamilton's engagement, under the command of your Petitioner's son-in-law, Major Alexander MacAuley, for which, after the Duke was broken at Preston, your Grace's Petitioner was prosecuted by Argile's Lt. Colonel before the now Duke of Albemarle, then Commander of Ulster, and was brought to a Council of War, held at Belfast, for life and estate, as the Lord Conway and Major George Rawdon can testify.

In the year 1656, The Barony of Cary, which was made over by Lease for 99 years in the year 1637 by the now Marquis of Antrim to your Grace's Petitioner and others for their security for their engagement for the said Marquis his debts, which your Petitioner was in possession of, and did manage for himself and his Co Lessees, was taken out of his possession by Miles Corbett, then Chief Baron, by reason of the annexed Examinations, being declared a Delinquent for opposing Sir Charles Coote, then President of Connaught, when he took in Coleraine, in the year 1649; and was laid out by that Government to the Regiments of Horse and Foot belonging to Fleetwood; and his Freehold House of Ballintoy was given out to Sir William Petty.

In the year 1657, he petitioned Henry Cromwell and the then Council, to be admitted to a Composition, according to their own Ordinance made in the year 1654, as all other Protestants were admitted by them, but was absolutely denied, which no Protestant in Ireland was denied, to be admitted to his composition, except your Grace's Petitioner, And all the reason that Corbett did give for this, his unjust act, was, that, a Barony was too great a Command for a Stewart amongst them, especially for him of whom they had such a character.

The Lord Massereene, getting an Adventurer's Lott of 1,200 acres in the Barony of Dunluce, your Petitioner having £50 a year in the said Lott, His Lordship entered upon it, and keeps it yet from your Grace's Petitioner, under pretence of his Delinquency, and says he will not part with it, untill he get reprizals, although your Petitioner be a Protestant.

May it therefore please your Grace, since it hath pleased God to restore unto us our King, and your Grace our former Governor, your Grace's Petitioner's sufferings being for his loyalty, Either by your Grace's immediate Order, to restore your Petitioner to his just right and interest in the Premises, or, to recommend him to the Commissioners now appointed by His Majesty for determining of Claims.

And, that your Grace may be pleased to look upon him in times coming as a Sufferer for His Majesty,

And he Humbly Prays, etc.

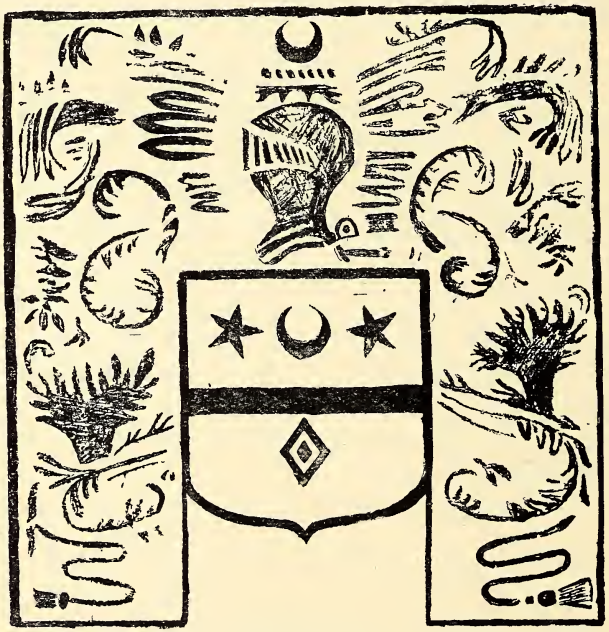
Some Notes on the Architectural and Monumental Remains of the Old Abbey Church of Bangor, in the County of Down.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER and HERBERT HUGHES.

(Continued from page 204, vol. vi.)

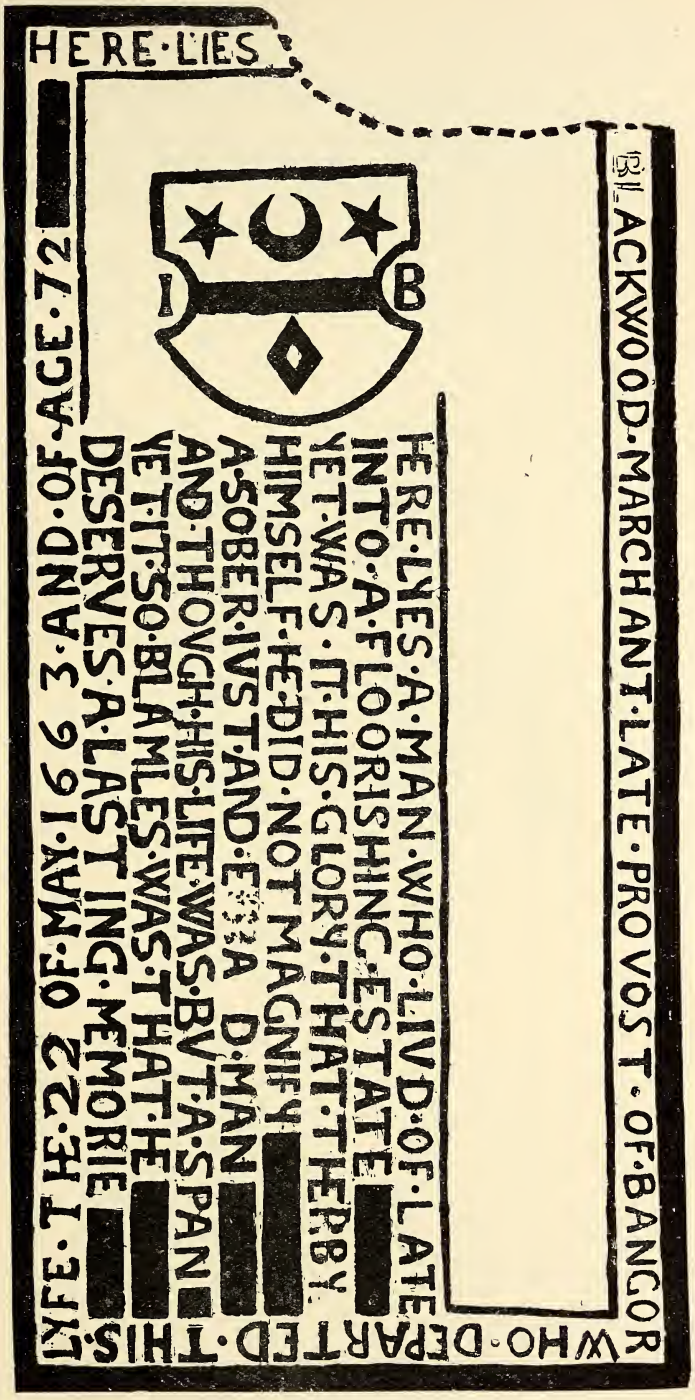
WE were long unable to find any reference to Beatrix Hamilton, and thought that perhaps she was connected with the local family of Hamilton; but we are now satisfied that she was the first wife of Robert Blair, minister of Bangor, at the time of her death.

In *Blair's Life* [Edinburgh, 1754: page 57] it is stated that Blair was married to "Beatrix Hamilton, a very gracious, modest, and wise woman, descended from the family of Barduie." The tombstone, however, makes no mention of her husband by name, and we could find no local reference or tradition connecting this monument with the wife of the minister of Bangor.



HERE LYETH THE BODY OF M^{R} IOHN BLACKWOOD OF BALLYLEIDY WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 11TH OF IULY 1720 ANNO ÆTATIS 58 HERE LYETH THE BODY OF M^{RS} ANN BLACKWOOD WID^{W} WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 12TH SEP^{D} 1741 ANNO ÆTATIS 68

THE JOHN BLACKWOOD STONE.
The centre stone on chancel floor.
From a Rubbing.



THE JAMES BLACKWOOD STONE.
In the north-east corner of the chancel floor.
From a Rubbing.

In the floor of the chancel are two Blackwood armorial stones—one to the memory of John Blackwood of Ballyleidy, and the other to the memory of James Blackwood, merchant, and Provost of Bangor. The Christian name of the latter has been broken off, but is well known, and the arms are supported by the initials J.B. The quaint rhyming epitaph on the body of the stone preserves the memory of a remarkable man; but we have not been able to make out the fifth word of the fifth line, nor was it decipherable fifty years ago.

The third stone on the chancel floor refers to another Provost of Bangor—James Hamilton, who died in 1649. The body of this stone has also a remarkable rhyming eulogy, in which Bangor is described as a city—purely

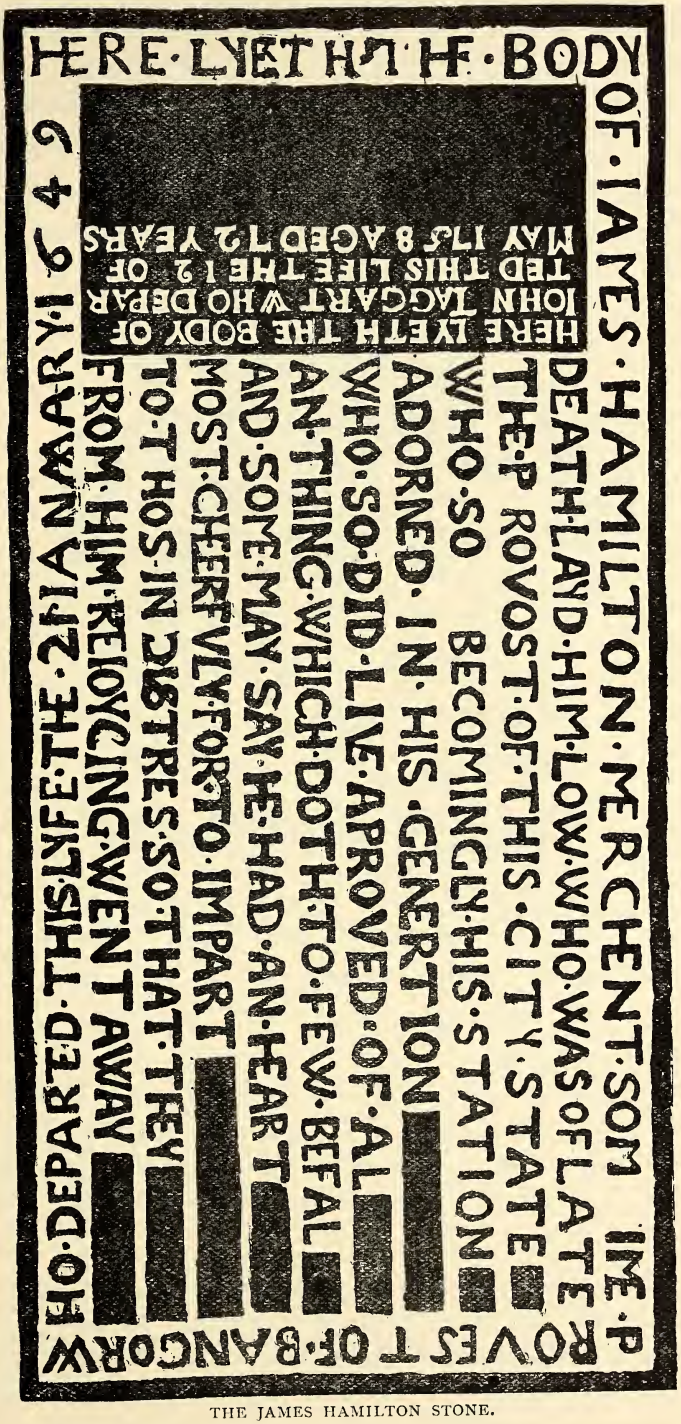
THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE OLD BANGOR CORPORATION.

From a Drawing by J. W. Carey.

a poetic license.[1] At a later date, the death of John Taggart is recorded in incised letters, and this on the part of the stone where the arms are usually sculptured. We have now no means of ascertaining the connection, if any, between John Taggart and Provost Hamilton; but we have seen a usurpation of an old Hamilton stone before, and this may be another of the same class.[2] The James Blackwood, the James Hamilton, the William Stennors, and the William Stevnstone stones are all cut in large raised letters, the names and dates being inscribed around the margins, with the arms and rhymes in the centre portion, and are as good as the best of the seventeenth-century period to be found in Ulster.

1 Bangor had a considerable trade in those days, with a corporation and revenue house (Belfast Lough was noted for smuggling). The old town weights and measures are still preserved at the castle.

2 The beautiful armorial stone of the Rev. —— Hamilton at Knock has been mutilated by "James Pink, Strandtown."



THE JAMES HAMILTON STONE.
In the south-east corner of the chancel floor.
From a Rubbing.

Adjoining the south wall of the tower of the church, in the graveyard, is a flat tombstone, bearing the Hamilton arms and a remarkable Latin inscription, here reproduced. There is no name or date upon the stone, but Harris describes it as belonging to Alexander Hamilton, a dissenting minister of Bangor. We have no corroboration of this. The arms, it will be noted, are charged with a crescent, the cadency mark of a second son. Close beside it, against the south wall of the tower, the Beatrix Hamilton stone originally stood.

Hic abavis atavis et avo sic patre creatus
presbyteris sanctis presbyter ipse jacet
annos si spectes juvenum flos excidit atsi
aut studia aut mores transiit ille senex

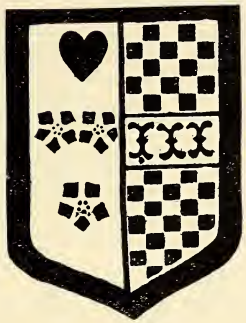
Which may be translated:

"Here lies a presbyter [or priest] himself, sprung from great-great grand-sires, great-great-great grand-sires, as well as from a grandfather and father [who were] holy presbyters. If thou considerest years, he perished a youth; but if either acquirements or virtues, as an aged man he departed."

In the chapel at Clandeboye there is preserved a red marble slab which was brought from the old church of Holywood. The inscription is too much worn to be rubbed for an illustration, but the arms were capable of being reproduced, and we have imitated the lettering as nearly as possible in print on the following page.

HIC REQVIES II AlEXANDER HAMMIlTONVS

MAGISTRI. PATRICY. HAMMIITONI. DE. INNER WEIKE. IN REGNO. SCOTIÆ. FIIIVS. SECVN



DOMA OMNIA VIRTVS

HEER LAYETH THE BODY OF CAPTAIN AlEANDER HAMMIlTON THE SECOND SON OF PATRICK HAMMIlTON OF INNER WEEKE IN THE KINGDOM OF SCOTlAND WHO WAS THE SIX BROTHER OF IAMES LORD VISCOVNT ClANEBOY HE MARRIED MARY READING THE EIDEST DAVGHTER OF WILIIAM READING ESQR BY WHOM HE HAD ISSVE ONE SONE AND TWO DAVGH TERS VIZ PATRICK MARY X ElIZABETH.

DVS

MORIIVVS SEV POTIIVS HINC

MIGRAVIT · XIII · MEN · MARANo Do . M·D·C·XLVIII ANNOOVE ATATIS SVÆ XXXV

HAMILTON MONUMENT IN CLANDEBOYE CHAPEL.

In the graveyard, to the east of the church, is a Blackwood enclosure, containing three plain upright slabs, and a square monument with marble sides. Upon one of the slabs the Blackwood arms are engraved, similar to the stone already described as being in the chancel of the church. The following are the inscriptions on these stones:

Here lyeth the body of Isabe
lla Blackwood Alias White wife
to Iames Blackwood in Bangor
Gen^{t} who departed this life Iun
^{e} y 5th 1729 aged 27 years
Here lyeth ^{e} y body of M^{r} Ia^{s}
Blackwood who departed this
life Dece^{r} 25th 1749 aged 54 year^{s}
Here lyes the body of Mis^{s}
Susanna Blackwood who
departed this life Oct^{r} the
22^{d} 1766
Here Liet^{H} the Body of Will^{m}
Blackwood of Bangor Gent^{m}
Who dep^{d} this life ^{e} y 27th March
1787 aged 60 years.
Also the body of his wife Ann^{e}
Blackwood alias Jackson who De
parted this life Jan^{r} 30 . 1814 age^{d}
90 years

HERE LYETH Y^E^ BODY OF
M^R^ IOHN BLACKWOOD MERC^HT^
IN BANGOR WHO DEPARTE^D^
THIS LIFE NOV^R^ 22^D^ 1759
AGED 77 YEARS.
ALSO THE BODY OF HIS
DAUG^R^ MIS^S^ ANN BLACKWOO^D^
AGED 17 YEARS.
ALSO THE BODY
OF HIS WIFE M^RS^ AGNES
alias Pinitstan (?)
BLACKWOOD WHO DEPAR
TED THIS LIFE THE 5^TH^ OF AGU^T^
1778 AGED 71 YEARS.

Here lyeth the body of
M^r^ Iohn Blackwood son to
Iames Blackwood in Bango^r^
Gen^t^ who departed this
life Iuly y^e^ 20^th^ 1732 aged
12 years.

Here lyeth the body of Isab^la^
Moatt Alias Blackwood
Wife to the late Capt^n^ Iam^s^
Moatt who Departed this Lif^e^
Feb 18^th^ 1798 Aged 44 Years
& Afo here lieth the body of
Rachel Iackson Blackwood
who departed this life Oct
the 28^th^ 1828 Aged 62 years.

The following inscriptions are cut on the square monument. The east side bears the following:

Sacred
to the memory of
John Blackwood
late of Bangor
in the County of Down
Esquire:
died 19th October 1825
Aged 94 years

The north side bears the following:

During a long life
he maintained
the character of
a truly honest & upright man
and died
much esteemed & respected
by all
who knew him

The west side bears the following:

This monument
was erected by his nephew
John O'Reilly Blackwood
as a
grateful tribute
to
his memory
1834

The south side bears the following:

Died on 25th Decr. 1885
John O'Reilly Blackwood
aged 82 years.
Died on the 11th October 1898
The Rev. John O'Reilly Blackwood
Vicar of Ballywalter
aged 49 years.

Close to the road wall, west of the church, are the two stones of the Hogge and Barkley families, here represented. Only portion of the Hogge crest remains, but sufficient to identify it as similar to the charges on the shield.

Here lyeth THE body of Mr William Hogge of Rathgil who depart ed this life THE 29 of Septembr 1704 and aged 59 years

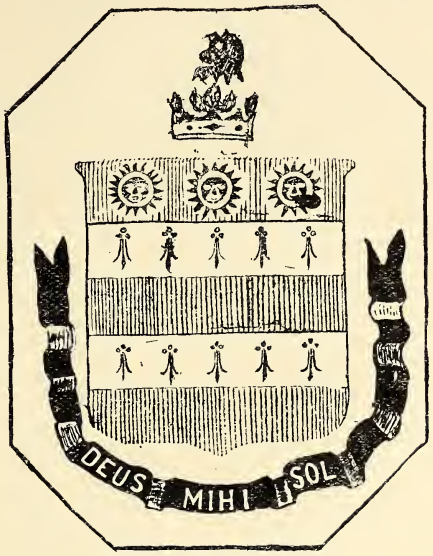
Here lyeth the body of Mr Tho mas Leech of Rathgill who dep arted this life ye 4 of Februar y 1756 aged 72 years
Here lyeth his wife MRS Letitia Leech alias Hogge who depa rted this life ye 21 of July 1749 aged 72 years.

Here lyeth the body of Mr Iames Barkley of Belyselloch who depar ted this life the 17th of Agust 1710 aged 64 years

Also his tuo sons and on daughter Iames Student of Divinity who died July the 16 1693 aged 18 years Alexr Councel in law who died Octobr the 28 1705 aged 28 years

Ann who died Febr. the 20. 1705 aged 22 years

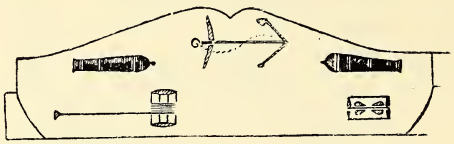
The following inscription is cut on a large slate table-tomb east of the church :



Here lyeth the body of Hugh Nicolson of Ballenaghie, Gent. and the body of his wife Isabel Orr, who survived him many years and died Anno Domini 1696 Also the body of their grandson Hugh Nicolson of Ballow Gent. elder son of William Nicolson of Ballow Gent. and his wife Eleanor Dunlop he was born 1st Novr 1697 and died 25th August 1722 Here lieth the body of Mr Hugh Nicholson . eldest son of Willm Nicholson of Ballow Gent. and his wife Mary Whyte; he died anno domini 1743 . aged 17 years and the body of his sister Margaret . wife of Robert Steele Gent; she died 22nd May 1805 and the body of her son Robert Steele of Belfast Gent. Attorney who was born 22nd March 1775 and died in December 1806

This inscription is cut on a large flat tombstone, lying to the east of the church in a neglected way. The lettering is turned down, but we had it raised, with considerable difficulty, in order to copy it.

Here lyeth the body of
William Hamilton of Belymulin
Who departed this life ye 28
day of Febr 17$\frac{19}{20}$ aged 63 years
Here lyeth ye body of Alexr Ham
ilton of Bellysalagh who depar
ted this life ye 28 of Octr 1733 aged 46 years



Here lyeth ye body
of George Covill died
ye 21 June 1753 aged 73 years
Here lyeth the body of
Margret Spence wife to
George Colvill in Bangor
who departed this life
the 19th Oct 1740 aged 60
years.

Born to acourse of manly Action free,
I dauntless trod ye fluctuating sea,
In PomPous war or happier peace to bring
Joy to my fire and honour to my King;
And much by favour of the God was done
Ere half the term of human life was run.
One fatal night, returning from the bay
Whence British fleets ye Gallic lands survey,
Whilst with warm hope my trembling heart beat high,
My friends, my kindred, and my country nigh,
Lasht by the wind, the waves arose & bore
Our ship in shattered fragments to the shore
There ye flak'd surge opprest my darkening sight,
And there my eyes for ever lost the light.

Captain George Colvill, of the private ship of war Amazon, and only son of Robert Colvill, of Bangor, was wrecked near this ground, 25th Feb., 1780, in ye 29th year of his Age.

The foregoing inscription brings to mind a heroic chapter in the history of Bangor. In 1778 the privateer "Amazon" was fitted out by local enterprise to fight against the enemies of the country, with Captain George Colvill as commander, having fourteen six-pounder guns on board. She successively engaged the enemy off Bangor in the September of the following year, when several of her crew were killed in action, after a desperate fight lasting many hours. On the 25 February, 1780, she was totally wrecked in Ballyholme Bay during a fierce storm, when all her crew perished. Some of her timbers can still be seen at low water, and one of her guns is preserved at Rathgael.[1]

Not far from the east end of the church, where the oldest stones are found, is one with the following inscription, curious in several ways. Not only is the occupation of James Armure given as a "Taner," but to the day of his death is added the hour of the "clok" and the day of the week. His working tool is also shown, and a very quaint rhyme.

HERE . LYETH . THE . BODY . OF
IAMES . ARMVRE . LAT . TAN̄ER
IN . THE . PEARISH . OF . BANGOR
WHO . DEPARTED . THIS . LIF
V̄V̄PON . THVRSDAY . THE̅ . 20
OF . IVN . AT . 12 . OF . THE . CLOK
1672 . AN̄D . WAS . OF . AG . 71

FROM . EVIL . TO . COM . THE̅ . LORD
DOTH . SOM . TRANSLAT . VNTO
HIS . GLORIE . THAT . THEY . MAY
SING . TO . HIM . THER . KING .
THOSE . SONGS . IN . HOLIE
STORIE .

On a flat stone, half-buried in the earth, the following inscription is cut, with a crest in an oval. In 1795 Bangor must have been a port of some importance, as it had a revenue officer, who carried on his duties at the old castle, which still stands at the harbour.

1 For a full account of the "Amazon," see a paper by the Editor in the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* of 4 May, 1900.

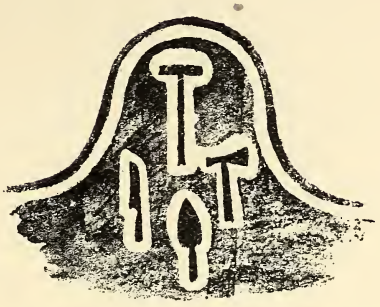
ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
JOHN BLACKBURN ESQ^{R} LATE REVENUE
OFFICER OF BANGOR WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE 25th NOV. 1795 AGED 76
YEARS

Also the Remains of John Boyd of Bangor
Who departed this life 17th July 1822 Aged 70
Years also his Wife Eleanor Boyd *alias*
Blackburn who departed this life 17th Feb
1823 aged 65 (?) years.

The following inscription is carved on a stone at the road wall west of the church. Unfortunately, no dates are added of these three Dissenting ministers of Bangor. The caution given might properly be applied to all the graves in the churchyard.

Here Lies the Bodys of
The
Rev^{d} Gilbert Ramsay
Rev^{d} James Ramsay
Rev^{d} Robert Hamilton
And
his Wife M^{rs} Mary Hamilton

Posterity are desired to take care
that the ASHES of the DEAD in
This Burial place May not be
Disturbed by ſtrangers



Here lieth the body of
Archibel Wilson of Conlig
Who departed this life June
The 26 in anno 1798 Eg. 26 yr

Morn Not deer frends tho Im no more
Tho I was martred your eys before
I am not dead but do Sleep hear
And yet once more I will apeer

That is when time will be no more
When thel be Judged who falsly sore
And them that Judged will Judged be
Whither Just or on Just then thel see

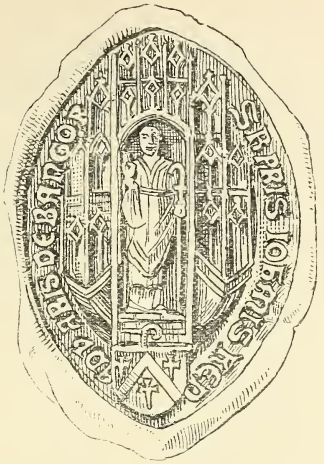
Purpere deer frends for that grate day
When death dis sumance you away
I will await ayoul with due care
In heven with Joy to meet you there

The above "Archibel Wilson" was one of three insurgents who were hanged at the pier of Bangor on the 26th of June, 1798. It is stated he went to the gallows on his bare knees, singing psalms, and died declaring his innocence. The rudeness of the inscription here recorded will be observed, and the quaint manner in which the implements of his trade are depicted.

Adjoining the little gate opening into the south side of the graveyard is a flat stone, with the following very curious inscription, composed by the deceased, Susanna Nicholson, some years prior to her death :

Susanna Jacksons Dust lys here Who Jesus Christ As God did fear	1 Tim 3 . 16 John 5 . 23
John says that Jesus Christ is the true God And that three are One he doth record	John v . 20 & Ver . 7
Its the White Stone With the New Name To know Jesus Christ is the I Am	Rev . 2 . 17 Rev . 3 . 12 Exod 3 . 14
The three in one And one in three I'm gone to praise through Eternity	Mat . 28 . 9 John 10 . 30 Rev . 5 - 12

Said S. alias Nicholson
wife to Hugh Jackson of
Ballywoolly composed the
above 1757 and died 14th Novr. 1775
aged 46 years
and Hugh Jackson died the
17th December 1800 aged 84
years also their daughter Sarah
Jackson who died 30th Jany 1812 aged 83 years.



SEAL OF JOHN KENEDY, ABBOT OF BANGOR ABOUT 1395.

The above seal, referred to in volume i, page 46, is that of John Kennedy, abbot of Bangor in 1395, and bears the Kennedy arms at the base; namely, *a chevron between three cross crosslets, fitché.*[1] These are similar to those borne by Kennedy, Earl of Cassilis, in the kingdom of Scotland, with the addition of *a double tressure flory counter-flory*. These arms are also borne by the Kennedys of Cultra. The same arms without the bordure are quartered upon the family shield at Bangor Castle, by right of the marriage of Nicholas Ward (born 1630) to Sarah Buckworth. R. E. Ward of Bangor Castle informed us that these were the Buckworth arms. In Maralin churchyard we found a buried portion of a tombstone with these same arms (which we hope subsequently to reproduce), but without any inscription whatever. Anthony Buckworth[2] was minister of Maralin during the Commonwealth, and Theophilus Buckworth was Bishop of Dromore (in which diocese Magheralin is) from 1613 until 1660, covering the time of the ministry of Anthony Buckworth. We know that Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Buckworth's successor in the See, was resident at Maralin, and his predecessor may also have resided there. This stone, from its cutting and appearance, is evidently of seventeenth-century date.

It would be interesting to know what connection, if any, there was between the Kennedys and the Buckworths, and also between the wife of Nicholas Ward and —— Buckworth, minister of Maralin, or Theophilus Buckworth, Bishop of Dromore; also, whether the armorial stone at Maralin marks the grave of the former minister of the parish or the bishop of the diocese.

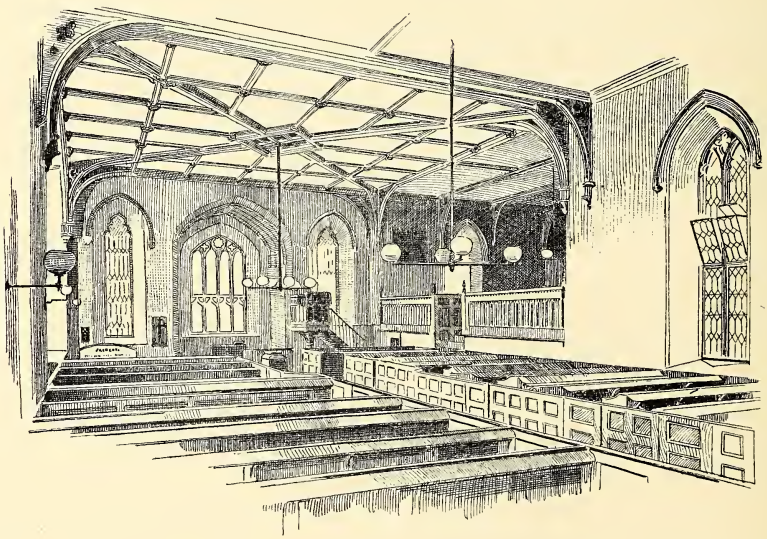
1 The brass matrix of this seal was found at Saul Abbey, County Down, and is now in the Royal Irish Academy.

2 We find from the list in the Record Office, Dublin, made 1657–61, that £60 and the tithes were allowed to Anthony Buckworth for Magheralyne.

Buckworth's name is not given in the list of clergy in Lavens M. Ewart's *Diocesan Handbook*; nor, we regret to have to add, is the stone well preserved or cared for, but we trust to have this remedied in the near future.

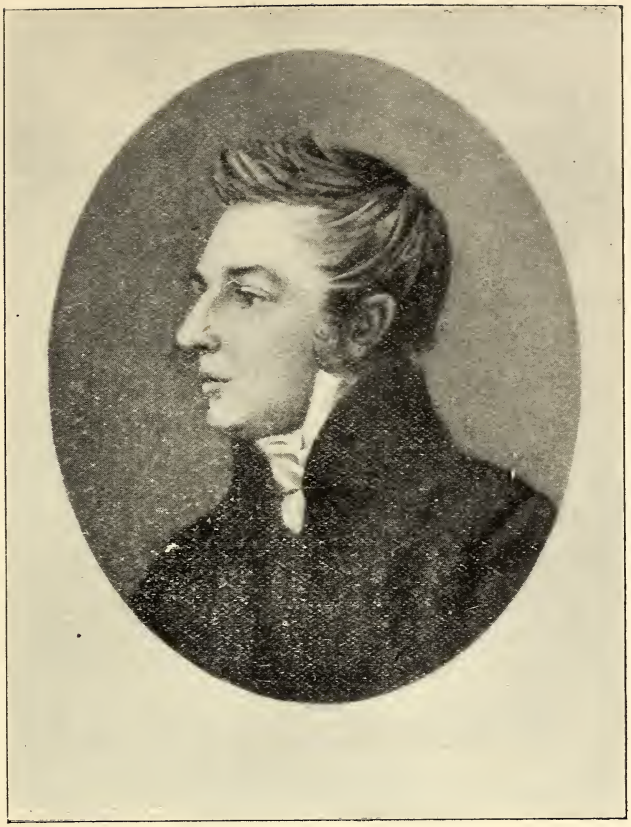
The worthy Dean of Down has done great things for Bangor in the erection of his magnificent new church. May we hope that he and his vestry will still care for the old abbey and the monuments within its walls, preserving them from ruin and decay, and handing them down as an honoured memory to future generations?

In conclusion, we may add that we have a great number of family notes relating to the older inhabitants of the parish of Bangor, also numerous title-deeds and copies of wills kindly placed at our disposal by Mrs. Agnes (Rose-Cleland) Browning (who has rendered us much assistance otherwise); but it would take another paper to do them justice, and entail more time and research to record them properly than we can at present spare. The old and remarkable sundial, dated 1630, has also to be figured and described in a future paper. Meantime any corrections or additions from subscribers will be gladly welcomed.



INTERIOR OF OLD ABBEY CHURCH, BANGOR, 1900, SHOWING THE PRESERVED CROSS-SLABS.

From a Drawing by R. Thomson.



WILLIAM HAMILTON DRUMMOND.
From the Original Painting by Thomas Robinson, in the possession of the Rev. R. B. Drummond, Edinburgh.

The Poetry of William Hamilton Drummond, D.D., M.R.I.A.[1]

BY SAMUEL SHANNON MILLIN.

"Fair land of zephyrs, while life's currents flow,
Warm in my heart the love of thee shall glow;
Thy winding vales, thy lakes of crystal sheen,
Thy mountains covered with perennial green,
Thy woods, the cataracts, and billowy sea,
Yes, even thy weeping sky has joys for me."
The Giant's Causeway.

THUS spake William Hamilton Drummond in the year 1811, when he published his poem *The Giant's Causeway*; and no words, however eulogistic, could more faithfully portray the writer than these words of his own. Scholar, poet, philanthropist, he had ever a deep admiration for the land of

1 Rev. W. H. Drummond, born at Larne, August, 1778; son of Surgeon Drummond of the Royal Navy; Minister of the Second Congregation, Belfast, 1800–1815; Minister of Strand Street, Dublin, 1815–1865; died 16 October, 1865; buried Mount Jerome, Dublin.

his birth, and he used his every effort to arouse a like admiration in his fellow-countrymen. Born at Larne, and nursed amid the romantic glens of Antrim, the scenes of his childhood became the exciting cause of his poetic genius. Thus we often come across loco-descriptive sketches of places that had become hallowed in his estimation. The cromleac in Island Magee, where the youthful Drummond rambled amidst the loveliness of Nature, is described as follows:

"Raised on a slope once crowned with waving wood,
Unsheltered now, and bare his altar stood;
Three pointed crags the ponderous load sustain,
Unhewn, sonorous, of basaltic grain,
Work of gigantic hands; and spread around
A stony circle marks the mystic ground."

The Giant's Causeway.

Then later on, when the youth had attained to man's maturer age, and the scenes of his childhood were changed for those of the sighing lover, we have the poet pouring forth his soul to the dearest spot on earth:

"Flow, Lagan, flow: though close thy banks of green,
Though in the picture of the world unseen;
Yet dearer to my soul thy waters run
Than all the rills that glide beneath the sun;
For first by thee my bosom learned to prove
The joys of friendship and the bliss of love;
No change of time or place shall e'er dispart
Those ties which Nature twines around my heart.
Flow on, fair stream—thy gathering waves expand,
And greet with joy the Athens of the land."

The Giant's Causeway.

Endowed with a mind alive to the perception of the beautiful, he became an enthusiastic admirer of Nature. He studied carefully "that elder Scripture," which to him was no foreign tongue, and the lesson it imparted to his mind was—

"In all we see an Omnipresent God;
And every cause in Nature's ample reign
Forms but a link in that unmeasured chain,
Which holds earth, seas, and skies, and worlds unknown,
Hung in stupendous poise from God's eternal throne."

The Giant's Causeway.

It has long since been a source of regret to the student of Irish history that the poetic imagination has not more often thrown the mantle of fiction around the achievement of our early forefathers. Dark though the past history of Ireland may be, there are pages which record her glory, and which are a fitting theme for the poetic genius. The example of Burns and Scott in singing the glories of Scottish history is worthy of imitation: and he would be a bold critic who would assert that Ireland is lacking in the material for such romance. The politician, perhaps, is too apt to denounce the attempt unless the sentiment is in complete accord with his particular views; but the more

benevolent reader can excuse the warmth of poetical diction, when the evils complained of have, to a large extent, ceased to exist.

Drummond has recorded in verse two great events in the past history of Ireland; viz., the overthrow of the Danes by Brian Boroihme, Monarch of Ireland, on Good Friday, 1014 A.D., at Clontarf; and Bruce's invasion of Ireland in 1315 A.D. As he says in the former of these poems:

> "May sage history's voice,
> Fraught with the wisdom of a thousand years,
> Teach not in vain, whence springs a nation's good
> And whence her misery. Let Erin learn
> Not on the past, but on the days to come,
> To found her glory."
>
> *Clontarf.*

In the latter of these poems we have recorded an event which would naturally appeal to Drummond; for it was in Wyking's Frith (now Larne Harbour) that Edward Bruce landed at Olderfleet, with his armaments from Ayr, on 25 August, 1315, to assist an oppressed people in throwing off the yoke of a common enemy. The story is a short one. The Scots, headed by Robert Bruce, had overthrown the English at Bannockburn. The conquest of Ireland appealed to the chivalrous spirit of Edward Bruce, and he willingly accepted the offer to become the monarch of Ireland. Landing at Larne, he carried his victorious arms to the gates of Limerick. "But robbery, conflagration, and murder are not the means of subduing nations, much less of securing their gratitude and loyalty. The horrible barbarities of the Scotch army soon alienated the minds of his Irish allies, and gave them alarming proofs of what they were to expect from a change of masters. When the frogs besought a new king from Jupiter, the stork came and swallowed them up. The Scotch thistle was to Ireland as the bramble which threatened to send forth fires that would devour the cedars of Lebanon."[1]

Bruce's reign was of short duration; for, encountering Lord John Birmingham at Faughard, near Dundalk, the erstwhile monarch of Ireland fell, surrounded by the bravest of his troops.

> "Noble Bruce! though revenge may disturb thy low bed,
> And impotent malice wage war with the dead,
> Thy worth, valiant prince, Erin's bards shall proclaim,
> When the caoinan they sing to their chiefs of high name
> Who share in thy slumbers—for though Erin's harp
> Breathes her feeling of wrong loud, indignant, and sharp,
> Within it a soul great and generous lives,
> Which ardently, kindly, and nobly forgives,
> That e'en to her foe a due trophy will raise,
> Laud the merit she loves and be just in his praise.
> 'Tis the part of presumptuous upstarts to tread
> On the fallen—the ass kicks the lion when dead."
>
> *Bruce's Invasion.*

[1] Preface to *Bruce's Invasion.*

In both of these poems Drummond regarded war as a blessing, in so far as it "dissevers the chains that would nations enslave." All the horrors of war sink into insignificance when the armed legion raises the sword against tyranny and state pestilence. He sang of the "virtuous love of independence" after the French were defeated at Trafalgar, and the liberty of Europe was saved from the despotism of Napoleon. He had the utmost regard for "the ennobling cause of liberty"; and although he sang of his country that

> "For her no Wallace drew
> The independent sword: no dauntless Tell
> E'er bent the patriot bow of liberty,"

it was not with the intention of arousing the baser passions of his fellow-countrymen. Nothing was more foreign to his nature.

> "What land more blest than Erin, did the love
> Of man with God's co-operate to bless."
>
> *Clontarf.*

That was the keynote of his earliest poem, *The Man of Age*, written in 1797, on the eve of the Rebellion: and a quarter of a century later he wrote those words, pregnant with political wisdom:

> "Ye statesmen, peers, and great ones of the land,
> Think kindly of the worth of Erin's sons,
> With all their claims of nature, country, blood,
> Upon your patriot love. Around them pour
> The light of truth divine; dissolve the chains
> That cramp their spirit, new incentives give
> To industry; inspire the virtuous love
> Of independence, and on home bestow
> Your hearts and minds, your love and energy,
> But ill bestowed on thankless alien lands."
>
> *Clontarf.*

His greatest poem is, undoubtedly, *The Giant's Causeway*, which is more than a description of the stupendous scenery of that wonderful creation of nature.

> "Great fane of God! where Nature sits enshrined
> Pouring her inspiration o'er the mind."

The reader has only to glance through the poem to see how that enthusiastic feeling, which so eminently contributes to the formation of the poetic character, has carried him into topics like the ancient flourishing state of learning in Ireland. Nor is it to be wondered at; for the Antrim coast is rich with relics of a bygone age, all of which receive the poet's passing consideration. Bun-na-Margie and Dunluce Castle, both of which are "bowed beneath the withering arm of fate," are each the subject of much careful reflection. The pre-historic remains recall to his mind "the sage, his soul high panting with prophetic rage."

"Here, too, his sacred lore the Druid taught,
Here breathed the fires of elevated thought,
Th' undaunted spirit of the martial strife,
The proud, heroic, generous scorn of life ;
Bold in the faith that death dissolves the ties
Which hold the soul's pure essence from the skies."

After dealing with the popular theory of "th' untutored swain, To wonder prone, and slave to error's reign," Drummond gives us a scientific disquisition on the volcanic formation, which, it is said, brought him into correspondence with the leading geologists of the day.

In *Bruce's Invasion* we have one of the finest descriptions of a battle, from the moment when

"Front to front lower the foes—and now small is the space
Between—when they pause and look face upon face,"

down to the decisive moment when (speaking of Bruce and Maupus)

"In one direful struggle they fell face to face,
And still they lie twined in an iron embrace."

But the poem is full of interesting passages. Thus :

"Wide unfurled o'er the host Erin's standard is raised ;
In its emerald grain the gold harp shines emblazed :
Gallgrena, the sun-burst, that standard they name,
For it glitters in fight like the Sun's bursting flame
Through the dark broken clouds—seems the harp to be strung
With his beams, and by spirits aerial rung."

In this poem we have a beautiful description of the bards who, on the eve of battle, stimulated the warriors with their spirit-stirring ode.

"Lo ! the sword-girded bards by that standard are seen
With harps in their hands, closely cinctured in green,
Or in robes snowy-white shot with crimson and blue,
Clasped by bodkin or brooch of the topaz's hue.
The gold-wrought barrad round their temples they wear,
And dark in the wind floats their long raven hair.
On their arms jewelled bracelets, and massy and long,
Round their necks golden chains, splendid honours of song ;
'Tis theirs with high thought warrior breasts to inspire,
High thought of high daring, the muse and the sire."

The function of these minstrels was to arouse the spirit of patriotism in the breasts of the sons of Erin, by recording in verse the heroic actions of their fathers. We have a fine illustration of one of these spirit-stirring odes, written in five stanzas, which is deserving of a high place in the national literature.

" For your dear loved Erin's right,
Fame, and maiden's love ye fight,
Let your deeds heroic prove
Just your claim to maiden's love.
Now for altar, country, life,
Father, mother, children, wife,
Bliss, and glory, nerve each heart,
Edge the steel and point the dart.
On them, men of Erin, dash !
Greet them with the target's clash,
Lance's dint and sabre's flash !"

The space at my disposal will not permit of going into many of the poetic beauties which flowed from the pen of Dr. Drummond, which can only be thoroughly appreciated by a careful reading of his various poems. But I cannot conclude without referring to an ode which he wrote to a young Irishman who fell at the Battle of Trafalgar, whose heroic deeds have thus been recorded :

" First brave Adair their ruthless vengeance feels,
And o'er the deck in life's last effort reels.
From Erin's Isle, and Antrim's happy clime,
Whose vales romantic, and whose shores sublime,
Oft charmed his soul—the youthful warrior came,
Fired with high hopes of never-dying fame ;
Nor vain his hopes, though fate had sealed his doom
In life's gay morn, or manhood's opening bloom ;
The moulded lead impetuous winged its way,
Rushed through the brain, and tore his life away.

O happy youth ! Thrice happy thus to die,
Blest in the ennobling cause of liberty.
For thee shall Lagan's nymphs their chaplets twine,
With Nelson's honours joy to mingle thine ;
And Erin's bards in fame-inspiring lays,
Shall fire their youth to emulate their praise."

Trafalgar.

List of Poetical Works by William Hamilton Drummond.

Juvenile Poems. By a Student of the University of Glasgow, 1795.

Hibernia. A Poem. Belfast : *N. Star* Office, 1797. 8vo. 24 pages.

Man of Age. A Poem. By Wm. Hamilton Drummond. Belfast, 1797. Dedicated to Edward Jones Agnew, Esq. 8vo. 20 pages.

Man of Age. A Poem (four lines from Hayley quoted). The Second Edition, with improvements ; to which is added " The Sighs of Genius," an Elegiac Ode, occasioned by the death of Robert Burns, the Ayrshire Poet. By William Hamilton Drummond. Glasgow, 1798. 8vo. 90 pages.

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR. A Heroic Poem. By Rev. William Hamilton Drummond, Member of the Literary Society of Belfast. Belfast, 1806. Smyth & Lyons. 8vo. VIII and 124 pages.

A TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST BOOK OF T. LUCRETIUS CARUS OF THE NATURE OF THINGS. Edinburgh, 1808. 12mo.

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY. A Poem. By William Hamilton Drummond, D.D. Belfast: Joseph Smyth, 1811. 8vo. 204 pages.

AN ELEGIAC BALLAD ON THE DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES. Dublin, 1817.

WHO ARE THE HAPPY? A Poem on the Christian Beatitudes. With other Poems on Sacred Subjects. By William Hamilton Drummond, D.D., M.R.I.A. Dublin, 1818. 8vo. 165 pages.

CLONTARF. A Poem. Dublin, 1822. 18mo. 83 pages.

BRUCE'S INVASION OF IRELAND. A Poem. Dublin, 1826. 16mo. 114 pages.

THE PLEASURES OF BENEVOLENCE. A Poem. By William Hamilton Drummond, D.D., M.R.I.A. Dublin, 1835. 8vo. 163 pages.

ANCIENT IRISH MINSTRELSY. By William Hamilton Drummond, D.D., M.R.I.A. Dublin, 1852. 12mo. 292 pages.

THE PREACHER. A Poem in Three Cantos. Published after his death in a Book of Sermons; with Memoir by Rev. J. Scott Porter. 1867. 8vo. 38 pages. London and Edinburgh.

The History of Tynan Parish, in the Arch-diocese of Armagh,

With notices of the O'Neills and other territorial families, the parochial clergy, ecclesiastical remains, and copies of documents relating to the district.

By the late Right Rev. WILLIAM REEVES, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

(Hitherto unpublished.) *(Continued from page 217, vol. vi.)*

[The manuscripts of this work have been placed in the hands of the editor by the governors of the Armagh Library, and by Sir James H. Stronge, Baronet, of Tynan Abbey. Fortunately, the work was almost completed by the late bishop; nevertheless, the editor craves the indulgence of the reader for any errors which may creep into the text, and for the arrangement of the matter. To follow in the wake of Dr. Reeves, and not fail, is no light task.]

IN 1514, the Shane, son of Con Bacagh O'Neill, was settled in Cluain Dabhaill, in or near this parish. The Four Masters at this year record an irruption made by Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, son of Niall, into Cluain Dabhaill against Shane, son of Con, on which occasion they burned Shane's town, and drove away the "prey of y^e^ country" before them. He survived this disastrous event but three years; and at 1517 the Annalists present his obit. in these words: "Shane the son of Con son of Henry son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died."

He left a son Henry, who is described as of Drommorrie, or Kenard. In 1526 he accompanied O'Neill in an unsuccessful expedition to Lifford, where he was taken prisoner by Manus O'Donnell. His wife was a daughter of Magenis of Iveagh, and by her he had a son, also called Henry, but with the addition of Oge, or junior, to distinguish him from his father.[1]

This Henry Oge O'Neill,[2] being a near kinsman and close neighbour of the great Earl of Tyrone, is first introduced to notice by an English writer as an adherent of his more powerful chief, and as being condemned of treason for the part he took in the second O'Neill rebellion (1596)[3] (Moryson, 1, i., p. 16).

1 To illustrate the necessity that Irish scholars should edit Irish books, I may mention in reference to this, that in all Mr. Brewer's indexes to the volumes of the Carew Papers edited by him, the word "Og" is referred to as an actual name; and that in more than one instance, while the real name O'Neill is ignored, the required reference is to be found under, as "Og (Henry)" (?) I wonder what would be said of an Irish editor who would make "junior" the subject of a reference: senior might be tolerated.

2 In 1594, Henry Oge O'Neale's son, with others, invaded Monaghan (Cal. Carew, i., p. 98).

3 Henry Oge MacHenry MacShane was one of O'Neill's captains (Moryson, part ii., book 2, chap. i., p. 120). "Henry Oge's countrie" (*ib.*, p. 116) He is not mentioned by the Four Masters, and is to be distinguished from Henry Oge, his great-great-grand-uncle, whose name occurs in these Annals, and has been introduced in the preceding part of this narrative.

The military quota which he was bound to supply to his superior was 50 foot and 30 horse soldiers (Dymock, p. 30), which was within the capabilities of his chieftaincy,[1] for "Henry Oge's countrie" is returned as able to furnish 200 foot and 40 horse (*ibid.*, p. 29). This was 1599 (Moryson, 1, i., p. 33).[2] He continued till 1601[3] to be one of O'Neill's captains; but the rebellion being virtually extinguished by the victory of the English in that year at Kinsale, and the power of O'Neill to force obedience being broken,[4] Henry Oge wisely submitted to Queen Elizabeth; and in 1602 received from Her Majesty, among the last acts of her reign, a general pardon, extending to his wife Catharine; his sons, Turlogh Oge and Con Boy; his chaplain, Cownaght O'Kinan; and a multitude of his subordinates, among whom the name O'Hugh is the most frequent.[5]

In the instrument of his pardon he is described as of Portienuligan (now Portnelligan), where the castle, which had been dismantled in 1531, was again made habitable, and where he probably fixed his temporary residence, his other castle of Kenard being too near his fallen chief, or possibly unfit for occupation by the damage it had sustained in the recently concluded war.

Portnelligan was certainly a place of importance at that date, for in many of the old maps of Ulster it is set down with a mark of distinction; in fact, it was the head-quarters of his Armagh possessions, which comprehended all the barony of Turanny, except the Primate's lands, and the Grange of Cortynan.

The Tyrone portion of his estate lay contiguous on the north side of the Blackwater, and extended over the territory of Munterbirn,[6] a large tract, nearly conterminous with the parish of Aghaloo.

1 3 Sept., 1595. Henry Oge O'Neale *(inter alios)* was, for form of law, indited though absent, and condemned judicially of treason in the Co. of Louth, near the borders of the north (Moryson, part ii., lib. i., c. i., p. 16). Henry Oge in his country had 200 foot and 40 horse (*ib.*, p. 32). Henry Oge MacHenry MacShane, 100 foot (*ib.*, lib. ii., c. i., p. 120).

2 1600. "At this tyme there was a plot for Tyrone's head, the managing whereof was committed to Sir Ric. Moryson, Governor of Dundalke, whither Sir Wm. Godolphin was sent with his troop of horse to second this plot, which took not the wished effect; the undertaker, Henry Oge O'Neale, failing in his courage or in his faith" (Moryson, part ii., lib. i., chap. 2, p. 89). See Mechan's *Fate and Fortunes of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone*, p. 3.

3 Feb. 10, 1601. Lord Dunsany to Sir Robert Ceyll: "But now to my great comfort and hope I procured (with all circumstance of secrecy & oaths) the matter to be broken to one great nobilitie & valure amongst them; promisynge unto him the place & honor for his reward whose ambition tooke the sooner and faster hould thereof, became his birth dooth in a sort warrant him to succeed as being lineally descended from the cheefe house; and for as much as the matter take wished-of-feet som others might labour for the honour of the project, may please you to understand Henry Oge McHenry McShane is the man being lineally descended from Con O Neyle. This my proceedings I have imparted to my Lord Deputie which I hope in God will take effect" (*Life of Flor. MacCarthy* (London, 1867), p. 463).

4 He was married to a daughter of Hugh the Earl. At 1594 we find "Tyrone's son in law Henry Oge mc Henry mc Shane" (Carew, i, p. 98). Referred to in a document of 1608, showing Tyrone's alliances with the northern lords (Cal. S. P., Jac. i., vol. i., p. 570).

5 Aug. 9. In 1602, Henry Oge declared by an interpreter that he was opposed to the late rebellion. He had rendered good service to the Government by revealing all Tyrone's practices with the King of Spain. He was weary of the tyranny of Tyrone, if he might see a possibility of keeping himself from it (Carew, i., p. 300). Aug. 24, 1602.—Lord Mountjoy reports that "Henry Oge sends me all good advertisements and advises me in good courses to overthrow Tyrone" (Carew, i., p. 314).

6 See *Four Masters*, 1172, iii., p. 7; 1208, p. 159; 1355, p. 607; 1372, p.—. There was another Muinter Birn in County Roscommon (1355, p. 607). Ui Briuin Archoill, the descendants of Brian of Archoill, son of Muircahach Meith, ancestor of Ui Meith (MacFirbis, p. 309). In St. Patrick's time the Oirghialla had possessions in Tyrone (*Book of Rights*, pp. 151, 247). After Hy Tuirtre, S. Patri. visited Aquilonaris Hy Briuin ubi Domnach airther (Trip., iii., 1, p. 149a). Colgan identifies this with Muinter Birn (p. 18a. n. 2), and Domhnachairther with Achadh lougo or logo (*ib.*, n. 3). Ahallowe at Kinard, Vis. 1622. The Primat. Regrs. call Aghaloo, Eccl. 5, Patricii de Achalunga. John O Corra, prior of the Colidei of Armagh, was rector before 1411. In 1637, the R. and V. of Aghaloo were appropriated to the Archdeaconry.

Soon after his pardon, he transferred his residence to Tyrone, and alternately occupied his castle of Kenard and his island fortress of Drommorrie,[1] which was situate close to it on the north-west. The tenure also of his estates was changed from an Irish to an English title; for King James being desirous, on his accession to the throne of England, to conciliate the native chiefs who were in submission, accepted the profession of his allegiance, and, with the advice of the Privy Council of England, gave orders, by privy seal, dated the 16th of September, 1603, for the issue of letters patent to confirm him in the enjoyment of his extensive property.[2]

The honour of knighthood also was conferred upon him,[3] and in 1605 he was appointed Sheriff of the county of Armagh. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, just sobering after the excitement of a protracted rebellion, in which the habits of industry were, during a long period, exchanged for those of idleness and adventure, the duties of his newly-created office, unlike the official routine of a modern shrievalty, were such as to demand the exercise of the utmost vigilance and exertion.

The following commission, dated the 11th of May, 1605, while it proves the confidence which was reposed in him, will serve to illustrate the state of the country at this time and the powers with which he was invested:

The King to Sir Henry Oge O'Neale, Sheriff of the County of Ardmaugh.—Forasmuch as the wicked malicious and disordered nature of sundry persons being of vile and base conditions, not having whereon to live and therefore lesse carefull of their allegeance and obedyence, doth require that we should correct and represse the same by some more speedier and sharpe meanes then other comon lawes; and considering our marshall lawe and ordered thereof to be muche necessary for the reformation of the naughtie liveres and ydle vagabonds as doe not cease to disquiet our leige people; Know ye that we, having conceived good opynion of your circumspection, industery, knowledg, and indifferency, with assent and consent of our right trustie and well beloved Sr Arthure Chichester, knight, lord deputie generall of our realme of Ireland, doe give unto you the said Sr Henry Oge O'Neale full power and authority by these presentes, to trie, search out, and examen, by all waies and means convenient after the order of our marshall lawe the disorders and offences comitted within the county of Ardmaughe by suche naghtie and idle persons. And if you shall upon

1 Hugh O'Neill's submission to Jac. I., dated 8 April, 1603: "Before his submission the Earl was p.mised by the Lo. Dep. & Council to be restored to his title of Earl and all his lands that he enjoy'd by virtue of his Letters Pat. save only that country now possess'd by Henry Oge O'Neill, and the Fues possess'd by Turlough mc Henry which were exempted and reserved in his Majesty's power to dispose of. Henry Oge O'N. & Turlough McHenry were promised these countries (to hold immediately of the Queen) long since at the time of their coming in." (Cal. S. P., Jac. I., i., pp. 13, 14). Apr. 19, 1604.—Sir John Davys writes: "The Earl takes lease of other men intermixed with the lands of Terlough McHenry, who is now exempted from his seignory & comand, to the end as Davys hears, he may make a quarrel & controversy with Tirlough" (*ibid.*, p. 160). Druimorraig, in O'Mellan's Journal, p. 12. In Inq. No. 6, car. i., the townland is called Drommore *alias* Kynard. O'Mellan, at 14 July, 1642, says of the English generals: "They burned Drummorraigh, the seat of Sir Phelim O'Neill, and all his plate. Ceonnaird was burned precisely on Sunday. It continued to be occupied so late as 1650 by Sir Henry Oge's grandson Sir Phelim Roe, for James 2d baron of Strabane joined Sir Phelim in rebellion in the island of Drummurragh" (Arch. Lodge, 5, 115). In the map of 1609, in the townland of Kinard, the castle on the mainland is shown, and near to it is a round lake, in the middle of which is an island having a solid square castle. The Ir. War of 1641, at 1650, says: "After Charlamount was taken and Sir Phelemy retired to the island of Kinard" (p. 133).

2 To Henry Oge O'Neale of Drommorrey in Co. Tyrone, Knt., was granted, 12 June, in 1605, pursuant to Privy Seal of 16th Sept., 1603, and according to certain instructions on behalf of said Henry, *inter alios*, sealed by the Queen of the Council of England—the entire country or territory known by the name of Henry Oge his country, possessed by the said Henry O'Neale in Ulster, with all lordships, castles, manors, etc., excepting all monasteries and other ecclesiastical and spiritual possessions, all which premises with these exceptions were lately granted to Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. To hold for ever at rent of one horse and 2 spurs or £20 Ir. at his election (Erck, Calend., i., p. 204). Cal. Pat., Jac., i., p. 75a.

3 Knighted 12 Oct., 1604, by Lord Deputy Sir A. Chichester (Carew Papers, Calend. vol., p. 384).

such triall and search finde any suche person or persons to be fellones, rebelles, enemyes, or to be otherwise notorious evill dooers, or that any shall be by order of our marshall lawe convicted before you of or for any such cryme or offence, then in every such case, wee doe by theis presentes give unto you full power and aucthorotie to proceede by thorder, of, and according the course and ryte of our marshall lawe to the judgment, condemnation and punishment, of seich person or persons by death, or otherwise, as the nature, qualitye, or qualityes of this or theire offences cann merit or deserve. Willing neverthelesse and commannding you that you doe not in anywise attempt to extend or execut this your aucthoritie and power for our martiall law to, against, or uppon any person or persons that hath or have of estate, of inheritance or freehold, in use or possession in his or theire owne right or of the right of his or theire wife or wifes, lands, tenements, or rent to the yearly value of XI^{s} above all chardges or that hathe or have goods and chatteles moveable or unmoveable to the value of XL li or that is of good or honest name within the said county, unlesse the same person or persons soe being be found or taken with the maner, or to be dulie convicted in maner aforesaid of any offence or offences soe comitted; and to doe such other things as you are directed to doe, and to execute by certayne instructions hereunto anexed, signed by our said Lord Deputie. Wee doe straightley chardge and comannd you that you doe with all diligence attend your said chardge, and dulie, justelie and indiferently execute the same in all points in forme before prescribed.

We doe lickwise give our high comanndment by theis presentes unto all our faithfull and loving subjectes that they and every of them to whome in this case it shall or may appertaine, shall be obedient and answerable to you in and aboute the just and due execution of the premises, as they will answere for the contrary. And our further pleasure is, and soe we require you that you certefie our said Deputy monthelie of your proceedinges in the premises, and that this your aucthoryty to contynew during pleasure.

Superscribed, ARTHURE CHICHESTER.[1]

On the 12th of June, in the same year (1605), letters patent were passed confirming to him[2], under the designation of "Sir Henry Oge O'Neale of Drommorrey, in the county of Tyrone, Knight,"[3] the entire country or territory known by the name of "Henry Oge his countrie,"[4] excepting all spiritual and ecclesiastical rights and possessions;[5] which premises or country are excepted out of the patent lately granted to Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, to hold *in capite*, by the service of one knight's fee, at the rent of one horse and two spurs or 40 shillings Irish at his election.[6]

In this instrument the estates are granted in general terms, without any specification of the component parts. These, however, were fully set out in two Inquisitions—one of Armagh and the other of Tyrone—held almost concurrently in 1609, after the death of the possessor.

1 Original Fiant enrolled in Chancery.

2 1608. About plantation of the lands of Henry Oge, Carew vol., p. 16. 1608. Lands granted to Sir Henry Oge containing 4,900 acres, *ibid.*, p. 22. In the Inquisition of 1609, among the exceptions to the forfeited lands in the county of Armagh. The inheritance of Sir Henry Oge O'Neale, Knt., in Toughrany barony (*vide* Pynnar, p. 61). Is also as regards Tyrone at the end of its Inquisition.

3 Moryson, p. 116.

4 Carte absurdly calls this "Henry Gage's country" in his *Life of Ormond*, i., p. 158; and Warner, blindly following him, describes it as "the whole territory called 'Gage's country'" (*History of Rebellion*, p. 29). Dr. O'Conor (*Historical Address*, part ii., p. 298) falls into the same error, which can be traced downwards in more recent publications.

5 Among these was the Grange of Clonarb, on the west side of the Blackwater (Tyrone, O.S. 67), now the townland of Glenarb, which is a great perversion, because the site of its cemetery is on the top of a hill. It belonged to S. Peter's and S. Paul's of Armagh, and is mentioned in the Irish Calendar at May 17.

6 Pat. Rolls of Jac. i. (Calendar, p. 75a); Erck's Repertory, vol. i., p. 204. The patent does not specify the denominations, but in his grandson's renewal we find an exact recital.

In the early maps of Ulster the territory of Munter-Birn is designated "Henry Oge m^c Henrie his countrie," and Otranye, now Turanny, at the other side of the river is marked "Harrie Oge's lands, m^c Harrie m^c Shane m^c Con O'Neale."

Thus favoured by the Crown, and now placed in a condition of greater security than he had previously enjoyed, he proved as zealous a supporter of the English cause as he formerly had been its adversary, of which he gave satisfactory, though to himself fatal, proof in 1608, when, instead of siding with his neighbour, Brian Oge MacMahon,[1] who had espoused the cause of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, he placed himself and his men under the command of Sir Richard Wingfield, the English Marshal, and marched with him into Donegal to oppose the insurgent chief.

The issue of the expedition, as it regarded him, is thus related by Philip O'Sullivan, in whose narrative the reader will observe the temper of a bitter enemy to the English rule as the inflated style of a pompous writer:

"From Burb Castle the Marshall proceeded to plunder and lay waste the lands which O'Docharty possessed. To counteract this measure, O'Docharty led a body of 1,500 men-at-arms to the neighbourhood of the place where the standing camp of his enemy had been pitched. Most of the Marshall's soldiers were Irish and Anglo-Irish catholics, who, being ill instructed by the priests of the English faction, considered that they might lawfully fight for a protestant prince against the catholics, provided that in spirituals they held no communion with the heretics. Among the chiefs of which party was Henry O'Neill, surnamed Junior, who on previous occasions had fought against the heretics with fidelity and the utmost zeal.

"At a place called Keannmhuir,[2] O'Docharty, with 500 armed men, made a nocturnal attack upon the wing of the camp where Henry was posted. Scaling the rampart on a sudden, he slays the sentinels and guards; instantly he surrounds and sets fire to the nearest tents; he deals death in all directions. Presently he bursts into the tent of Henry,[3] whither the soldiers of the King, only half awake, had betaken themselves in consternation and helplessness from the carnage of the other tents. Henry cheers on his men, and exhorts them

1 Brian-na-Sawagh *(Na Samtach)* MacMahon of Clonleege, near Glaslough, in Upper Trough Inq. Armagh, 5 Apr., 1609. Among the jurors were Con O'Neill of Pallany, Patrick Oge McParlone of Drumnahunshon, Donnell mc James O'Hugh of Dromgoose, Owen mc Hugh O'Neill of Tuoaghy, Donell O'Casy of Tynan, Donogh MacParson of the same. Found that Brian Oge MacMahon entered into rebellion with Sir Cahir O'Doghirtee and others at Lisglin and other places and times in the county of Armagh with banners openly displayed, 15 Sep., 1608, and was slain at Cargagh-Hugh in Mulliade in the same county, 13 March, 1608/9 —Cal. Pat., Jac., i. p. 158a. So also in Inq. Armagh, No. i., Jac. i., Brian Oge McMahowne al vocat. Brian na Lavagh McMahowne de Clonleagh. Lisglin in Toaghie, etc. See Monaghan Inq., No. 2, Jac. i.

2 Now Kinnawear, near Kilmacrenan, "Canavogre Wood," Aug. 1, 1608 (Cal. S. P., iii., p. 1) *Ceann Magair* (*Four Masters*, 702, 919, 1392, 1461, 1522, 1561, 1603).

3 1608, June 14, Sir A. Chichester writes: "Sir Henry Oge O'Neale has been slain by O'Doghertie's people as he lay in a quarter by himself, with his own company, without the camp, where he kept no watch. Three or four of his men were killed with him, and his son, with some others, was dangerously hurt. The news has just been brought by a young son, who was present and escaped" (Cal. S. P., Jac. i., p. 559). As soon as Sir Henry O'Neill was slain, a kinsman of his put himself into army and made claim of that country after the manner of Tanistrie, not by the law but by the sword, which has been their custom; and it will involve new labour upon them to suppress him; so soon one mischief succeeds another in his accursed Kingdom (*ibid.*, p. 560). 1608, June 15, Sir A. Chichester reports the close pursuit of O'Doghertie in Fawnett, and Sir Henry Oge O'Neill's death, which he regrets, as having been a loyal subject and an orderly lord (*ibid.*, p. 564). 1608, July 3, Sir Thomas Ridgway writes: "As he told them of the success of their journey he may not omit the disaster of the same, which was only one, viz. the killing of Sir Henry Oge O'Neale; who, after their return from marching, desiring for his better ease to take the benefit of an old house some small distance from their other cabins and tents, in the camp, desired to be quartered there, which at his importunity was granted to him; where thro' the negligence of his company, who kept no good watch and guard about the quarter (a comon fault with the Irishry not to observe any discipline) he was assaulted in the night, and tho' they took the alarm even without their clothes for the sake of expedition, yet before they could come to his rescue, he was killed, but not altogether unavenged, for (besides some killed in the place) in pursuit of them the tracks of blood shewed that his blood was not the only blood spilt" (*ibid.*, p. 605).

to defend themselves and avenge the massacre of their comrades. Most valiantly he sustains the onslaught of his foe, and lends help to those in danger. On the other side, O'Docharty urges on his men with constant encouragement to the encounter, spreads fresh terror among the panic stricken, and draws closer on near to Henry, whose voice he had recognized as he cheered on his men. Henry's men gave way to the catholics, who were assailing them on every side; and he himself,[1] fighting to the last, falls covered with wounds. The survivors fly to the front of the camp, which was the Marshall's quarters. A general panic seizes him and the entire army; some abandon the camp, and betake themselves to flight, and all are ready to fly, when O'Docharty, fearing lest his men might not be able to hold their ground, orders the signal to be sounded for retreat.

"Terrified by the loss he had sustained, the Marshall[2] retires from the open country to fortified stations. O'Docharty next proceeded to the villages belonging to Henry, which he plundered and laid waste; and having made his way on boats and rafts across the lake of Drumorry to the island that was therein, he stormed and plundered this stronghold."[3]

Sir Henry Oge O'Neill having thus, by the sacrifice of his life and the consequent damage of his property, given undeniable proof of his merits as a loyalist, bequeathed to his family the strongest claims upon the consideration of the English Government; and hereby it came to pass that, at the critical moment, when the name of O'Neill was a signal for proscription, and the property of an O'Neill a fit subject for confiscation, the estates of this chief, so closely allied by blood and family connection to the prime mover in the late rebellion, escaped the general forfeiture, and was transmitted, without the loss of an acre,[4] to the immediate members of his family.

Throughout the whole county of Armagh, there were but three exceptions among the native proprietors[5] to the general forfeiture; and one of these was found, in the Armagh Inquisition of 12 August, 1609, to be the "inheritannce of the heires of Sir Henry Oge O'Neale knight deceased in the barony of Toaghrany"; while in the county of Tyrone there was but one, "the lands heretofore granted unto Sir Henry Oge O'Neale and his heires by letters patent."[6]

In order to ascertain the contents and limits of the estate of which the deceased knight had been seized, the usual process of *Inquisitio post mortem*

1 O'Doghertie's bastard brother, who had fallen upon the Marshal's army in the night, and had slain Sir Henry Oge O'Neill (*Ulster Journal of Archæology* (old series), iii., p. 169).

2 1608, June 18. Sir A. Chichester reports: "Forces of O'Dogherty scattered—has entered Tyrone with 400 light men, where he has preyed & burned a towne near Ardmaghe. Learns that the town burned was Kinard, Sir Henry Oge's chief place. They tried to force his castle, but without success. All this is only to draw the soldiers out of Tyrconnell, but he will go down himself towards the borders with his own 100 foot & 50 horse," etc. (*ibid.*, p. 568). Then follows a full account of O'Dogherty's auxiliaries. They took lately a prey of 80 cows from Ardmagh and 100 from Henry Oge, who is now with the Marshal (*ibid.*, p. 569). 1608, June 24, O'Dogherty is in the glenns of Tyrone amongst the Clan Donnels. After he had burned Sir Henry Oge O'Neales town, it is reported that he would have burned the town of Dungannon, a matter which he might easily have done, etc. (*ibid.*, p. 572). O'Dogherty fled on the 9th June, 1608. On the 5th of June, the night being Sunday, Sir Henry Oge was slain (*ibid.*, p. 590). O'Dogherty was slain at Kilmacrenan, Tuesday, July 5, 1608, being defeated by the Marshal (*ibid.*, pp. 607-9).

3 Translated from the *Historia Catholica Hibernia Compendium*, by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, p. 211 (or p. 274, ed. Kelly).

4 In the project for the Plantation of Ulster, among the exceptions in the county of Armagh are—"The lands granted to Sir Henry Oge contain 4,900 acres" (Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 61).

5 *Tyron.* "All the temporall land escheated to the Crown by the outlawry of the late Earle excepting only two ballybataghs, which were granted to Sir Harry Oge O'Neale by his Majestie." Sir John Davys, 8 Aug., 1608 (*Ulster Jour. of Arch.* (old series), vol. iii., p. 170).

6 The other two were Sir Tirlagh mc Henrie O'Neale in the barony of the Fues, and Patrick McPhelemy O'Hanlon in the barony of Orier.

was resorted to; and accordingly, on the 6th of April, 1609, the following jurors were sworn to inquire truly on what day and year, and in what place, Sir Henry Oge O'Neale, Knight, late of Dromore, or Kynard, died, and of what lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the county of Armagh, he was then seized:—Donogh Oge McMurfie of Ferteall, gentleman; Terlagh McTeggart of Ardmagh, Con McTurlogh O'Neale of Pallany, Neale O'Callaghan of Doores de la Fughes, Donell McJames O'Hugh of Dromgoes, Donell McCasey of Teynorre, Donagh McE. Parson of the same, Henry McOwen Moyle O'Hugh of Lysdrombrasyne, Patrick Oge McParlan of Drommyn McHunshon, Donell O'Neale McHenry of Ballyneune, Carboy Oge McCann of Kill-ne-murtee, Ardell McHugh McManus of Carnlogh, and Owen Boy McMurphie of Mullaghbane. Who found that the said Henry of Drommore, otherwise Kynard, was seized of all the towns and lands of Towaghrany, in the barony of Towaghrany, containing three ballibetos of land, making forty-eight towns or balliboes of land: to wit, the towns and lands of Ballynametragh-otragh, 1 balliboe; Ballynametragh-itragh, 1 balliboe; Lislony, 1 balliboe; Breaghwye, 1 balliboe; Mullin, 1 balliboe; Tullyglishmaglaghod, 1 balliboe; Cowlchil, 1 balliboe; Corfeaghnan, 1 balliboe; 2 towns of Tullobrick, 2 balliboes; Killikananan, 1 balliboe; Rathtrillich, 1 balliboe; Sn. Tullagh, 1 balliboe; Dromgarne, 1 balliboe; Ardgonnell, 1 balliboe; Seachony, or Nacknocklane, 1 balliboe; Gortfaddy and Sheregh, 1 balliboe; Ryne, 1 balliboe; Crann, 1 balliboe; Nunshoge, 1 balliboe; Cavandugyn, 1 balliboe; Kiltuberred, 1 balliboe; Dowgery, 1 balliboe; Mulloghmary, 1 balliboe; Insula de Purtenelegan, 1 balliboe; Lyslangely, 1 balliboe; Castrum de Ballino, nigh the town and land of Kryvekeran, 1 balliboe; Tulloglosseogone, 1 balliboe; Dromnaherery and Dromnonory, 1 balliboe; Shitrim, 1 balliboe; Raty, 2 balliboes; Carriglaghan, 1 balliboe; Knoch and Drommokykeene, 1 balliboe; Glasdromyne, 1 balliboe; Racmmner, 1 balliboe; Crossdallagh, 2 balliboes; the circuit of land of Caranogh, containing 8 balliboes, commonly called Carronarronagh, Tullyety, Tullyantlysny, Lurgaboyny Carany, Corcloghill, Ballynaneffeston Logydawe, and Carrigboylan.

That Brian and Con O'Neill received and possessed the issues and profits of said lands from the time of Sir Henry's death till the present. And further, that the said Sir Henry was slain in the service of the King by his enemies and rebelles on the 25th day of June, 1608. And that Phellemy Roe O'Neale is nearest of kin, and lawful heir of the said Henry, being son and heir of Turlogh, deceased,[1] his son and heir. And that said Phellemy Roe O'Neale, at the time of his grandfather's death, was six months and two years old.

The family of Sir Henry was at this period peculiarly circumstanced. There were two widows surviving; namely, Catharine Butler, his own wife, and Catherine, or Cathleendry Neill, relict of his late son, Turlogh Oge.

1 He died some time between 1605 and 1608.

Of his sons, Turlogh Oge, the eldest, died in or before 1608, and the survivors were Brian and Con, who had custody of the estates; Henry and Cormac, or Charles; besides whom there was a daughter, also Catharine, the wife of Art O'Neill of Tassagh.

Turlogh Oge, some time about 1601, married Catharine, or Cathleen, daughter of Sir Turlogh O'Neill of the Fews, by whom he left two children, Phelemy Roe and Turlogh Oge, or Roe.

Some time after his death, but previously to 1613, she married Robert Hovenden, son of Henry Hovenden, the prime favourite and counsellor of Hugh O'Neill, the great Earl of Tyrone, by whom she had a son, Henry, who died in 16—; and Alexander, who was born about 1619, became a captain under his half-brother, Sir Phelemy, and lost his life during the war in 164–.

Phelemy Roe, son of Turlogh, son of Henry Oge,[1] was born about April, 1602, and was brought up under the eye of his stepfather, Robert Hovenden. When he was ten years old, there was a King's letter (dated March 31, 1612), to accept from him, as grandson and heir of Sir Henry Oge O'Neill, Knight, lately slain in the wars against O'Dogherty, a surrender of his lands, and to divide the same among the male issue, legitimate and illegitimate, of the said Sir Henry, with life estates of part thereof to the widows of Sir Henry and of his eldest son.

This arrangement was the result of a proposition of Sir Arthur Chichester, delivered to the English Privy Council about Christmas, 1610: "That the Lord Deputy and the Commissioners may have a general warrant to dispose of Sir Henry Oge's country, which is thought to be a safer way than reciting every man's name and his quantity of land in the King's letter."

To which the Council returned answer: "Granted, with this caution, that it be distributed to the issue male of Sir Henry Oge and his heirs. His Majesty's warrant for this purpose is procured and sent herewith." This was received the 19th of May, 1611.[2]

The King, by letter to Sir Arthur Chichester of May 3, 1611, "Authorizes him to distribute the lands of Sir Henry Oge among his issue male and their heirs, by grants under the Great Seal, to be held according to the articles of the new plantation."

In 1612, March 31,[3] the King writes to Sir Arthur Chichester: "Sir Henry Oge O'Neil, Knight, lately slain in the King's service against the traitor O'Dogherty, being possessed of lands in the counties of Tyrone and Armagh, under letters patent, which ought now to descend to his grandchild,

1 His grandfather was killed 5th of June, 1608, at which time Phelim was six years and two months old. This would put his birth at 5th April, 1602. The Patent of Dec., 1613, gives his mother ten years' enjoyment of part of the estate, with reversion at their expiration to her son Phelim, *i.e.*, on his coming of age; for 1613 + 10 is = 1602 + 21.

2 Cal. S. P., Jac. i., vol. iv., p. 40.

3 *Ibid.*, p. 44. At p. 207 is a list of the natives who received said grants in Tyrone.

his surviving heir; but the King being informed by his (Sir Arthur Chichester's) letters, that it would tend to the quiet of those parts if the said lands were divided in some convenient manner amongst the issue male of the said Sir Henry, to which his said heir will consent, he (Sir Arthur) is authorized to accept the surrender of the heir, and by letters patent to divide the said lands among the issue male of the said Sir Henry (legitimate or illegitimate) as he shall think fit, to be held by each of them and his heirs, for ever or for such estate and at such rents and services as he shall think fit. He is also to assure to the wife of the said Sir Henry Oge and to the wife of his eldest son, deceased, such parcel of the premises during their lives as he shall think fit."[1]

1 Cal. S. P. Jac. i., vol. iv., p. 260.

(To be continued.)

Ulster Bibliography.

By E. R. McC. Dix.

Article III.—*Continued from vol. vi, page 246.*

ARMAGH (Supplemental).

NCE my last article was written, three additional items of Armagh printing have been found, which are now given in the subjoined list; also much fuller particulars of four of the items already given have been obtained, and are therefore justifiably repeated. I am indebted to James Buckley for the first item in this list, obtained through the courtesy of Pickering & Chatto.

Through the courtesy of Professor MacMaster, the librarian of Magee College, Derry, I was afforded the fullest opportunity of examining and noting the fourth item in this list, which is, so far, the earliest Armagh-printed pamphlet I have met or handled.

It will be observed, however, that some of the titles suggest earlier works or editions. The first item, for example, is the "second Extract." There must have been, therefore, a first. Such, if printed in Armagh, may yet be found on further research.

ARMAGH.

1745. A Friendly Admonition to all persons of the Romish Persuasion in Ireland, being a 2d. Extract from Reason's Tribunal, etc. A single sheet, printed on both sides.

[Pickering & Chatto, London. (In Col. Grant's collection of Irish broadsides.)].

1746. A Sermon Preached in the Meeting-House of *Armagh*, December 22 1745, on occasion of the Present *Rebellion*. Published at the Desire of the two Independent Companies of *Militia* belonging to Armagh to whom it was preached. The Revd. John Maxwell, M.A. 4to. 16 pages. *William Dickie.*

[Magee College, Derry.]

1751. *Wm. Dickie.*

N.B.—Cotton, in his Typographical Gazetteer (2nd Series, page 10), mentions the name of this printer as established in Armagh this year, but gives no items of his printing.

1764. A Sermon Occasioned by the Death of the late Reverend John Maxwell, Preached at *Armagh* The 25th of *December* 1763; and Published at the Desire of some who heard it. Revd. James Moody. *William Dickie.* 4to (cut down), 7⅜ by 4⅝ ins. 20 pages.

[Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Pamphlets, 318/1.]

1786. A Letter To the Reverend Doctor Cr–wl–y, Priest of the Parish of A———H. Containing Remarks on a Sermon Lately Publish'd by him; With a few Observations on the Lying Account of the Conversion of Adam Oliver, Annex'd to said Sermon. By a Parish Clerk. *T. Walsh.* 8vo. 36 pages and paper wrapper (coloured). Sigs. A—C, 6.

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

N.B.—I have also a copy of the "Sermon" printed the same year (1786), but no place or printer's name is given. From the type, paper, etc., I would, however, judge it to be also Armagh-printed.

1798 (?). The Great Necessity of Itinerant Preaching, a Sermon delivered in the New Meeting House in Armagh Oct. 10, 1798. The Revd. George Hamilton. 12mo.

[The Shirley Library at "Lough Fea," Carrickmacross.]

1799. The Flying Angel. A Sermon delivered in the New Meeting House, Armagh, May 27, 1799. The Revd. Wm. Cooper. *T. Walsh*, English Street. 12mo.

[The Shirley Library at "Lough Fea," Carrickmacross.]

1799. Wexford Cruelties, being a Narrative of (his) Sufferings and Providential Escapes, etc. Charles Jackson. 12mo. *T. Walsh*, English Street.

[Trinity College, Dublin, Press A, 1, 11.]

N.B.—Bound with the foregoing is *The History of the Rebellion which broke out in Ireland, in the month of May 1798*, etc., with separate title-page and pagination (42 pages). No place or printer's name is given, but it has the same date (1799), and is apparently from the same press. The signatures also seem continuous.

STRABANE.

I was much pleased to learn from the Rev. W. T. Latimer's contribution to the Journal (vol. vi, page 183) of another Strabane-printed book. This furnishes us with the name of another printer, the "successor," apparently, of John Bellew. It would be of advantage to know the size and number of pages of the book. Perhaps this could be supplied.

I have also to report the following addition to the list. It is now in my possession.

1786. Peeping Tom of Coventry. A Comic Opera, etc. John O'Keefe. *John Bellew*, of Shakespeare's Head. 8vo (cut down). 32 pages. Sigs. A—B, 8.

ULSTER BIBLIOGRAPHY.

By A. Albert Campbell.

The following should be added to E. R. McC. Dix's list (*ante* vol. vi, pp. 3 and 246):

Armagh-Printed Books.

(From Witherow's *Hist. and Lit. Memorials*, etc.)

1798. The Great Necessity of Itinerant Preaching. A Sermon delivered in the New Meeting-house of Armagh, at the formation of the Evangelical Society of Ulster, on Wednesday, 10th of October, 1798. With a short Introductory respecting the Establishment and first attempt of that Society. The Rev. George Hamilton, Minister of Armagh (second congregation). *T. Stevenson.* 8vo. Pp. xvii and 36. [Price 6d. hp.]

[Assembly's College, Belfast.]

1799. The Duty of Preaching the Gospel to the Poor explained and recommended. A Sermon preached before the General Synod of Ulster at their Annual Meeting in Lurgan, on Tuesday, the 25th of June, 1799. The Rev. Thomas Cuming, M.A., Minister of 1st Armagh. 8vo. 40 pp.

Strabane-Printed Books.

1779. The Advantages of a General Knowledge of the Use of Arms. A Sermon preached before the Strabane, Finnwater, and Urney Volunteers, and the Strabane Rangers, in the Meeting of Urney, October 10, 1779. The Rev. Andrew Alexander, A.M., Minister of Urney. *James Blyth.* 4to. 32 pp.

[Assembly's College, Belfast.]

1779. An Inquiry whether and how far Magistracy is of Divine Appointment, and of the subjection due thereunto. A Sermon preached in the Old-Bridge Meetinghouse near Omagh, the 14th of November, 1779, before the Omagh and Cappagh Volunteers. The Rev. Hugh Delap, Chaplain to the Cappagh Volunteers. *James McCreery.* 4to. 23 pp.

[Assembly's College, Belfast.]

1780. The Nature and Happy Effects of Civil Liberty considered; in a Sermon preached before Colonel Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton, the Strabane Volunteers, Strabane Rangers, and Urney Foresters, on Sunday, 19th March, 1780. The Rev. William Crawford, A.M., Minister at Strabane. 26 pp.

1788. Ministerial Responsibility: considered in a Sermon preached before the Rev. Sub-Synod of Derry, May 8, 1787. The Rev. Hugh Hamill, Minister at Donagheady. 35 pp.

[Regarding "McMain," about whose name E. R. McC. Dix appears to be doubtful, Professor Witherow, from whose *Historical and Literary Memorials of Presbyterianism in Ireland* (Belfast, 1879-80) the foregoing references have been obtained, gives "*A Translation* of Osterwald's *Dissertations*. By the Rev. John McMain, Minister at Donagheady."]

1789. The Larger Catechism: First Agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and approved of by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. *John Bellew.* 16mo.

[A. A. Campbell.]

A

GOLDEN CHAIN

of

FOUR LINKS

To draw poor SOULS to their desired HABITATION.

Or, The

Four Last Things briefly discoursed of,

viz.	Death	which is	most certain.
	Judgment		most strict.
	Hell		most dismal.
	Heaven		most delightful.

To which is added,

Wholesome Instructions to Young and Old in order to prepare themselves for their latter End: and to avoid all sinful Allurements; which usually obstruct that great and necessary Work of SALVATION.

With some necessary Directions to die well, in order to avoid Hell, and to obtain Heaven.

Strabane: Printed in the Year 1790.

Demy 18mo. 24 pp. [A. A. Campbell.]

1795. Prophetical Extracts, particularly such as relate to the Revolution in France, and the Decline of the Papal Power in the World. Selected from the Writings of Goodwin, Jurien, Usher, Brown, Love, Knox, Willison, More, and Gill. 8vo. 16 pp.

[A. A. Campbell.]

ARMAGH.

By Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A.

In reference to the article by E. R. McC. Dix, dealing with Ulster Bibliography (vol. vi, page 246), permit me to say that the celebrated *Brief Survey* of Rev. Dr. Thomas Clark was printed in 1751 by *William Dickie* of Armagh. It consists of 104 pages (7 by 4½ inches), very closely printed, and is a most interesting publication, as it throws great light on the object of the Seceders in coming to Ireland, and on the state of matters in the Synod of Ulster at that period. I send you an exact copy of the title-page for publication.

A

Brief Survey

OF SOME

PRINCIPLES

Maintained, by the General Synod of Ulster,

AND

PRACTICES

Carry'd on by several Members thereof.

Wherein is made evident, That said *Synod* have *Judicially Approved*, of several *Principles*, known by the Name *New-Light;* And that not a few of its *Members* are many Ways *disorderly* in their *conduct.*

Also, that the *Associate Judicatories* in Scotland, are by Messrs. *King* and *Lynd*, &c very unjustly charged with *Irregularity*, in granting Supplys, to some Congregations in *Ireland:* And further, that by said Authors, they are falsely accused with the Errors of *Antinomianism*, and *Universal Redemption*, *&c.*

The Whole being

A Reply to a late Printed *Missive*, from the Rev'd Mr James Orr, at *Cockle-Hill* and County of *Armagh*, or his *Amanuensis.*

By a Probationer, belonging to the *Afsoc.* Presb of *Glasgow.*

Whereunto is annex'd an Appendix,

Containing a few Marks, whereby Persons may easily perceive the Difference, between an honest Subscribing *Calvinist's* sermon, and a *New-Light-Man's* Discourse.

Prov. xviii. 17. *He that is first in his own cause seemeth just: but his Neighbour cometh and searcheth him.*

I Pet iii. 25. *Be ye ready always, to give a Reason of the Hope that is in you.*

Armagh Printed and Sold by William Dickie, also by Mr *Samuel Adams* Merchant in Monaghan, Mr *John Anderson* in *Six-mile-cross*, Mr *James Paterson* in *Maghera*, and by Mr *James Hutcheson* in Dromore, &c, 1751.

Armorial Sculptured Stones of the County Antrim.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER and HERBERT HUGHES.

(Continued from page 244, vol. vi.)

Carncastle Parish Churchyard.

TWEED.

Here lyeth the body of John Tweed w'h o died Feb 2 1719 aged 72 years Also Margaret Young Who died Jan 11th 1740 aged 68 years. wife to Robert Tweed who also died Dec 11 1759 aged 89 years.

TWEED.

RENEWED T[O THE M]EMORY of Archib[ald T]weed of DRUMAIN who died 19th Feb. 1800, aged 93 years and of JANE TWEED his wife aged 102 years died 17th Dec 1815 ALSO OF ARCHIBALD TWEED their son who died 14th July 1826. aged 68 years

The above arms are worn away. The date (1831) was cut at a later period.

WILLSON–CALDWELL.

THIS STONE IS ERECTED BY JAMES WILLSON IN MEMORY OF HIS WIFE JANE CALDWELL WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 27TH JULY 1800 AGED 72 YEARS. THE ABOVE NAMED JAMES WILLSON DIED THE 10TH JANUARY 1810 AGED 72 YEARS. *Also their son* THOMAS, *who died on* the 24th December 1842 aged 82 years.

WILSON.

Here lyeth
the body of
John Wilson
who died
Feb 6th 1778
aged 42 years &c.

WYLIE.

Here lieth the Body
of Will- -iam Wy-
lie who departed
this life the 24th of February 1777
aged 72 Years

YOUNG.

Here ly eth the
B o d y o f
H u g h Y o u n g
who departed this life the 2d
Augt 1799 aged 72 years
also his wife Judith Higginson
who died on the 3d of Febry
1801 aged 62 years
Also their Son Thomas Young
who died the 5th July 1818 aged 51
Years

WHARRY.

Here lyeth the body of
James Wharry who died
Sept 16 1757 aged 66
years

The above is from a large flat slab lying to the west of the church. The arms are very much worn away, and there is no inscription. The charges as shown may not be quite correct.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

RICHARD COX ROWE.

By the Editor.

The following is a copy of the inscription lately cut on the tombstone of the above celebrated Belfast actor. The monument lies flat on the grass, close to the walk on the north side of the nave of Newtownbreda Parish Church.

Public gratitude
erected
this stone
to the
memory
of
Richard Cox Rowe,
a celebrated comedian.
He was born in Dublin in the year
MDCCLIV,
and
died in Belfast
where he was universally admired
on account of his merits as an actor
and
his gentleness of manner
as a man
on the Seventh of May
MDCCXCII.

"O reader, if talents could ever beguile
Thy bosom of cares, and instruct thee the while;
If e'er thou wast charm'd from dull anguish and woe,
Pay a sigh as a debt o'er the relicks of Rowe."

The total cost of this re-cutting amounted to £2 5s., and was paid by the following: Walter H. Wilson of Belvoir Park, Isaac W. Ward, W. J. Laurence, Robert May, Thomas Smyth, Thomas McGowan, Herbert Hughes, and Francis Joseph Bigger. The inscription was quite worn away in some places, and some words could only have been restored by the assistance of an old copy preserved by Isaac W. Ward.

THE MacARTHUR MONUMENT.

By the Editor.

This lengthened inscription on a recumbent slab in Layde Abbey, at Cushendall, was almost obliterated. An exact copy is given in vol. v, page 38. The total expense amounted to £3 10s., and this has been discharged by George O'Neill, the Rev. W. P. Carmody, Miss MacNeile, and Francis Joseph Bigger.

THE MAGENNIS ARMORIAL STONE.

By the Editor.

This stone with the Magennis arms—the only one in all Iveagh—was broken into pieces, and one small portion lost. It lies close to the east wall of the old church of Clonduff, near Hilltown, in the diocese of Dromore, County Down. It has now been mostly carefully re-laid on a solid stone bed, the missing portion replaced by stone exactly similar to the older portions, and the inscription re-cut. The total expense, amounting to £11 10s., was borne by the Right Honorable the Baron Iveagh. At the same time the adjoining tomb of John O'Neill of Bannville was repaired and cleaned. I am writing a short paper on this remarkable man. The following is a copy of the arms and the inscription :

THE MAGENNIS ARMS, CLONDUFF, CO. DOWN.
From a Rubbing.

HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF CAPTN ARTHUR MAGENIS WHO DE
PARTED THIS LIFE THE 15TH DAY OF
ANNO DOMINI 1737 IN THE FL
YEARS OF HIS AGE.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MRS.
CATHERIN MAGENIS ALIAS HALL
THE WIFE OF CAPTN ARTHUR
MAGENIS OF CABRAH WHO DEPA
RTED THIS LIFE YE 12TH DAY OF XM
1713 IN YE FL YEARS OF HIR AGE.

THE BANGOR MONUMENTS.

By the Editor.

As stated in this Journal (vol. vi, page 194, *seq.*), I had the Master-Mason stone and the Stevenson stone cleaned, repaired, and re-laid close to the chancel, in the Abbey Church of Bangor, County Down. I also had the Beatrix Hamilton monument brought into the church from the outside, where it had almost weathered away, and carefully built against the chancel wall. The missing letters have been painted on. The two cross-slabs have also been built into the wall close at hand, and thus preserved from destruction. This has cost about £5, which has been fully defrayed by W. F. C. S. Corry, John Horner, a Friend, and Francis Joseph Bigger. The unique "sun-dial" cross has also been carefully erected in the rockery at the Castle by Lord Clanmorris.

THE JAMES HOPE MONUMENT.

By the Editor.

This monument, erected by public subscription at Molusk, County Antrim, has been re-cut and cleaned. The following is the inscription. The last six lines have now been added.

Sacred
to the memory of
James Hope
who was born in 1764 and died in 1847
one of nature's noblest works
an honest man
steadfast in faith and always hopeful
in the divine protection
in the best era of his country's history
a soldier in her cause
and in the worst of times still faithful to it
ever true to himself and to those
who trusted in him he remained to the last
unchanged and unchangeable
in his duty
Also his wife Rose Mullan
Born 3 December 1770 died 25 May 1830
Also his sons
Robert Emmet Hope born 11 April 1812 died 23 May 1864
Henry Joy McCracken Hope born 16 Jan. 1809 died 19 Jan 1872
Also his father and mother John Hope and Sarah Speers.

The expense of the above was borne by a relative. At the same time the adjoining obelisk, also erected by public subscription to Luke Mullan Hope, the editor of *The Rushlight*, was cleaned.

It will thus be observed how much has been done, and all cheerfully paid for. How much more remains to be done?

REPLY—MS. NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO LECALE.

By J. Vinycomb, m.r.i.a., and the Rev. W. T. Latimer.

In vol. ii, page 73, of the old series of the *Ulster Journal* will be found "An account of a Journey of Captain Josias Bodley into Lecale in Ulster, in the year 1602-3," printed in Latin, with English translation, and occupying twenty-two pages in parallel columns, with explanatory notes, followed by five pages of remarks—"to be concluded in the next number," but which does not seem to have been carried out, as we failed to trace it again. This Josias Bodley was the youngest son of John Bodley, whose eldest son was Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the library at Oxford called by his name.

SHAW'S CASTLE AT BALLYGALLY, COUNTY ANTRIM. *Photo by R. Welch.*

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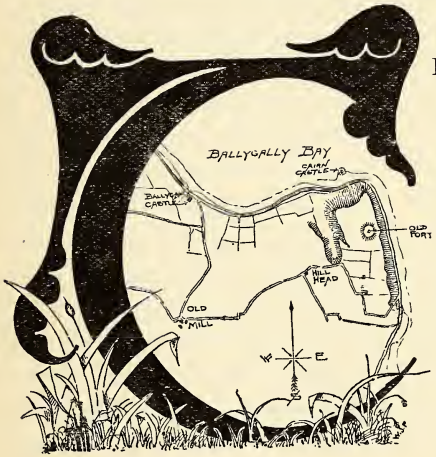
OF
ARCHÆOLOGY

VOL. VII. APRIL, 1901. No. 2.

Ballygally Castle.[1]

BY THE LATE REV. CLASSON PORTER.
EDITED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.



HIS castle, which stands at the head of Ballygally Bay, on the Antrim coast road, about half way between Larne and Glenarm, was built in the year 1625. The date of its erection is fixed by the following inscription, which may still be seen over the old entrance doorway:

1625.
GODIS . PROVIDENS . IS . MY
INHERITANS.

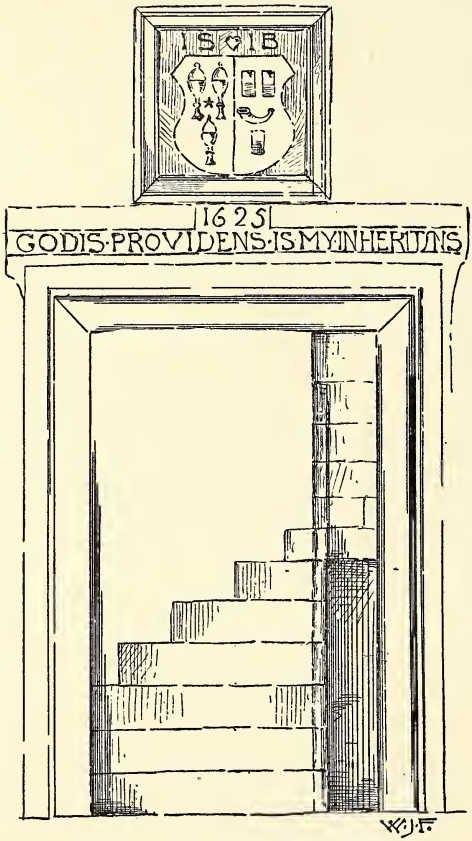
Above this inscription is an armorial escutcheon, exhibiting at the top the letters I.S. and I.B., which were the initial letters of the names of James Shaw, by whom the castle was built, and of Isabella Brisbane, his wife. The shield bears the arms of the Shaw and Brisbane families.

James Shaw, the builder of Ballygally Castle, was a native of Scotland. He came from Greenock, where his ancestors for many generations had been the lairds of Greenock. Their genealogy has been traced by competent authorities up to Macduff, who was Thane of Fife in A.D. 834. The descendants of the elder branch of the Shaws of Greenock still live on the banks of the Clyde. For many years past they have borne the name of Stewart in addition to

[1] This is a reprint of an article from the *Larne Reporter*, which appeared in 1884, and now very scarce.—ED.

their original name of Shaw, and their present head and representative is Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., of Ardgowan, near Greenock.

Of this ancient Scottish family, James Shaw, afterwards of Ballygally, was a younger son. Like many other cadets of Scottish families in those days, he came to Ireland to push his fortune. He had been apparently in this country before the year 1606. This, however, was perhaps only on a visit to friends and relatives. But in 1606 he seems to have come over with the view of making Ireland his future residence.



THE DOOR—BALLYGALLY CASTLE.

His first Irish location was on the lands of his brother-in-law, Sir Hugh Montgomery of Braidstane, who had married his sister, Elizabeth Shaw, and who had got from King James extensive grants of land in the district which is called "the Ardes," in County Down. But James Shaw did not stay long in that locality. In the course of a few years he left the County Down, and came to County Antrim. In 1613 we find the name, "John Shaw of Ballygally, Gent.," on a County Antrim jury.[1]

James Shaw's second and permanent Irish settlement was in the parish of Cairncastle, which lies between the towns of Larne and Glenarm. There he got considerable grants of land, not, however, direct from the Crown, but from the Earl of Antrim, the Crown tenant. That nobleman had, by letters patent granted in 1603, come into possession of a large tract of territory, which might be roughly said to extend from Larne to Coleraine along the coast, and for a considerable distance inland. Out of this Crown grant his lordship made several sub-grants of lands in perpetuity, at low rents, to gentlemen who were called "freeholders," but who were practically the proprietors of the lands which they held. One of these gentlemen freeholders was James Shaw of Ballygally.

[1] There is some confusion in regard to the Christian names James and John. The writer at first gave John as the builder of the castle, but in his own copy of the article he altered this name to James in his own manuscript.—ED.

The lands in Cairncastle, which the Shaw family got in this way from the Earl of Antrim, were conveyed to them by two different grants. One grant was made, 1 Feb., 1634, to "John Shaw, the elder, of Ballygellie, in the county of Antrim, gentleman," of "all that eighteen score acres of land in Ballygellie, aforesaid, Tarnemoney, Nogher, Carncaslen, and Corcermain," to hold for ever in fee farm, at the yearly rent of twenty-four pounds sterling. Another was made, 8 Aug., 1637, almost exactly similar. A grant had been made on 21 Feb., 1621, to "John Shaw, the younger, of Carnefenoge, in the county of Antrim, gentleman," of "the six score acres of Carnefenoge, and the four score acres of the north part of Corcormehan, and the south part of Ballyreddie," to hold for ever in fee farm, at the yearly rent of £13 13s. 4d. sterling. We can find no record of a grant of Ballygally made at the time of the building of the castle. The exact relationship between the two John Shaws to whom these two grants were severally made we do not know; but, in all probability, John Shaw the younger was the son, although perhaps not the eldest son, of John Shaw the elder.

On the lands of Ballygally thus granted, the Shaws proceeded to build the castle, which is still standing, and of which we are now to speak. The precise year in which they began this work we cannot tell. The stones with which the castle is built are said to have been brought from Scotland; but this is not so, as they are mostly local. Some of the cut stone may have been so brought. The date over the doorway (1625) was probably the date of its completion. It was built on the model of the French château: a style of architecture which had been introduced into Scotland during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, as the wife of the Dauphin of France, had resided for some time in that country. The characteristic features of this class of buildings are fully exhibited in the high walls, the steep roof, the dormer windows, and the corner turrets (sometimes disrespectfully called "pepper-boxes"), which are still to be seen in Ballygally Castle. This was the style of architecture which was almost invariably adopted by the Scottish settlers in Ulster in the seventeenth century. The old castle at Kilwaughter, on the site of which the present modern castle has been built, was originally of the same form of structure, and probably of much the same size, as the castle which the Shaws built at Ballygally. The English settlers, on the other hand, generally built their residences in the shape of "bawns," the remains of one of which may be seen in —— Dalway's stable-yard at Bellahill, near Carrickfergus.

At the time when Ballygally Castle was built, the country round about it was in a very unsettled condition. It was, therefore, built so as to serve for a place of defence as well as of residence. Its walls were about five feet thick, and were perforated with loop-holes for musketry, whilst its corner turrets, or flanking towers as they might be called, were furnished with apertures for a similar purpose. The stairs in the inside of the building were of stone, and

spiral. Through the outer hall ran an open stream of water for the use of the inmates in case of siege, and above the dormer windows were some carvings, which, having been lately cleaned and renewed, are still traceable. The other windows of the castle, as they appear at present, are modern.

Outside of Ballygally Castle there were originally two courtyards, the one within the other, and both were surrounded by high walls. The extent of the outer courtyard is indicated in the present day by two circular stone pillars, with conical tops, which are still standing a few perches up the road leading inland from Ballygally, and on which one of the gates of the outer courtyard was hung. This outer wall ran round the entire precincts of the castle until at either end it came to the sea, which was, of course, the boundary in that direction. The extent of the inner courtyard is marked by two square stone pillars, surmounted by round stone balls, which are at the present entrance gate, and also by a single pillar of a similar description, which has been left standing at the road side, whilst its companion pillar was knocked down to make way for the present shore road.

Within the premises thus enclosed there were erected domestic office-houses of various kinds. These office-houses were much more numerous and extensive than the present circumscribed area around the castle would lead one to suppose. They comprised stables for a considerable number of horses, coach-houses, byres, and sheep-pens, together with a brew-house and a dove-cot. Immediately outside of the outer courtyard there were a wash-house and a scutch-mill, whilst in the little glen on the other side of the river, which runs close to the castle, there was a corn-mill. This latter mill was supplied with water brought from Weyburn by a mill-race through a field, which from that circumstance is still called "the Race-park"; in the same way as an adjoining field is known as "the dam meadow," from its having been the site of the old mill dam. Another field near the castle is called "the Coach Green," either because it was there that the family coach was kept, or because it was to that open space that the coachman was obliged to bring that vehicle when he wished to turn it, seeing that such an operation could certainly not have been performed on any road that was then at Ballygally.

We have seen that Ballygally Castle was built for purposes of defence as well as residence; and it was not long until its services in the former capacity were put in requisition. When the wars of 1641 broke out, it was one of the few places in County Antrim which was strong enough to afford shelter to the Protestants. At the beginning of the rebellion, its owner, James Shaw, who had succeeded his father, John Shaw, determined to provide as well as he could for the safety of himself and of those who were dependent upon him. With this object in view, he collected within the walls of his castle at Ballygally his servants and as many of his tenants and neighbours as he could accommodate, and, closing his castle gates, stood manfully

at bay. Being called over to Scotland about Christmas in 1641, he left this castle, with its little garrison, in charge of his agent, James Cromie of the Droagh. Shaw had a son, John Shaw; but that gentleman was, at the time we speak of, an officer in the regular army, and as such was serving with his regiment in the town of Antrim, which was then besieged by the Irish. But for this circumstance, we are sure that Captain John Shaw would have taken the command of the fortress at Ballygally when his father was obliged to leave it and go to Scotland.

At the time when Shaw closed his castle gates against the insurgents in 1641, there was an Irish garrison stationed at Glenarm, which was the source of terror to all the Protestants of the neighbourhood. The soldiers of this garrison, being horsemen, scoured the country in all directions; and often, but vainly, tried to force an entrance into the castle of Ballygally, whose inmates they kept in a state of continual alarm. On occasions of this kind, these horsemen are said to have committed great atrocities. One of their exploits is detailed in an official document of the period. Amongst the Protestants who were shut up at this time in Ballygally Castle were John Jamieson of Ballygawn and his family. Provisions being scarce, this John Jamieson one day sent his two sons and his daughter to his barn, which was about three-quarters of a mile distant from the castle, to fetch corn for their subsistence. Whilst they were on this errand, the party were set upon by six horsemen from Glenarm, who pursued them for their lives. One of the lads escaped by plunging into a river, which the horsemen could not cross; but the other lad and his sister were taken, and brought into Glenarm, where the former was hanged over the bridge, and the latter was kept a prisoner for six or seven weeks. It is further stated that on the same occasion this party took a young boy called William Hunter, whom they brought with them to Glenarm, and there drowned him, keeping him under water with their pikes till he died. In fairness, we must add that the garrison of Ballygally were not slack in making reprisals for this sort of work. They also had horses, on which they often rode out of their quarters for a considerable distance, partly for the purpose of fetching in victuals out of the country, but partly also for the less innocent purpose of "doing service" (as it was called) "upon the Irish"; that is, killing as many Irish as they could fall in with. In these retaliatory expeditions the garrison of Ballygally were generally joined by another party of Protestants from the neighbourhood, under the command of Captain John Agnew of Kilwaughter, who had married Eleanor Shaw, the daughter of the first Squire of Ballygally.

In course of time, the rebellion was stamped out, principally by the iron heel of Oliver Cromwell. But under the rule of the English Commonwealth, —— Shaw of Ballygally was as near losing his castle and estate as he had been during the rebellion. Shaw was a Presbyterian, and it is well known

that the Ulster Presbyterians of his day could never be brought to acknowledge allegiance to the Cromwellian Government. The consequence was that in 1653 the Protector conceived the idea of transporting those opposed to him out of the Northern provinces, where they were a thorn in his side, to the province of Munster, where he thought they could not cause him so much annoyance as they had hitherto done. In pursuance of this plan, lists were made out of the Northern Presbyterians who were to be thus transported. On the list for Glenarm barony appears the name of James Shaw of Ballygally; and as that gentleman was then a person of considerable note and influence, he, in conjunction with Sir Robert Adair of Ballymena, was appointed by the Parliamentary Commissioners to go to Tipperary to inspect the lands which were destined for the reception of himself and his neighbours. Nothing, however, eventually came of this notable scheme; and, therefore, Shaw was not, at this time, transported to Tipperary, but was allowed to continue in possession of his castle and estate at Ballygally.

In 1641 Ballygally Castle had, as we have seen, been attacked and successfully defended. About 1680 it was again attacked and actually taken. On this latter occasion the capture partook more of the nature of a burglary than of a regular onslaught. It took place under the following circumstances. The forfeitures which followed the wars of 1641 had left the sons and other dependents of the dispossessed Irish proprietors in a state of utter destitution. Hitherto those people had lived in idleness, as hangers-on with their respective chiefs, spending their time in shooting, hunting, hawking, and fishing. Now, however, all this was put an end to. Being, therefore, "to dig unable, and to beg ashamed," many of them took to reprisals, as they got the opportunity, on the houses of the English and Scotch settlers by whom they had been supplanted in their lands. Men of this class were popularly called "Tories" (a name which had then a very different signification from what it has now); and we are told that it was "by Tories of Londonderry" that Ballygally Castle, though said to be then "a strong house," was, at the period above referred to, "robbed and plundered." To the present day tradition always speaks of Ballygally Castle having been on this occasion "robbed by gentlemen." And "gentlemen," so far as their Irish rank was concerned, "the Tories of Londonderry," by whom that feat was performed, most probably were. But the gentility of persons of their class was very little regarded by their triumphant enemies. These "gentle" robbers, whenever they could be caught, were most ungently treated. People were paid for killing them, in the same way as money used to be given for the head of a wolf or other wild beast. In the Records of County Antrim Grand Jury there are, about this time, many presentments of different sums (generally £5) to be paid to different people "for killing a Tory." Under these circumstances, it is not

likely that "the Tories of Londonderry," when, about 1680, they got possession of Ballygally Castle, would continue there for any length of time. They would probably content themselves with sacking the building, and then return to the woods and fastnesses from which they had issued on their marauding expedition.

A few years after the "robbing" of Ballygally Castle, as above described, the inmates of that mansion were once more put into a state of the greatest terror and alarm. It seemed as if the days of 1641 were coming back again. In 1689 a rumour spread over the Province of Ulster, and was generally believed, that, on the 9th of December in that year, there was to be a general massacre of the English and Scotch in that part of Ireland. The trepidation which this rumour caused in every English and Scotch residence in the province, and, amongst others, doubtless in the castle of Ballygally, has been well described by Lord Macaulay in his history, where he says: "Every large country house became a fortress, every visitor who arrived after nightfall was challenged from a loop-hole or barricaded window, and if he attempted to enter without pass-words and explanations, a blunderbuss was presented at him. On the dreaded night of the 9th of December there was scarcely one Protestant mansion, from the Giant's Causeway to Bantry Bay, in which armed men were not watching, and lights burning from early sunset to the late sunrise." The alarm proved to be unfounded, and Ballygally Castle was not at this time disturbed. But this would not have been long the case if King James had succeeded in his contest with King William; for amongst the persons who were attainted for high treason by King James's Irish Parliament in 1689, and whose possessions were declared to be forfeited, was Captain Patrick Shaw of Ballygally, who was said to be then in Ireland.

After these wars and rumours of wars in connection with Ballygally Castle, it is pleasant to come to a more peaceful incident in its history. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century a considerable addition was made to the castle buildings. The Squire of that day, Henry Shaw, had married a Miss Hamilton, of the family of Sir John Hamilton of Donemana, in County Tyrone. This lady had two sisters, one of whom had been married to the last Lord Slane, and the other to a —— Nixon of County Fermanagh. Both of these ladies, having been left widows without families, came to live with their sister, Mrs. Shaw, in Ballygally. As Mrs. Shaw had several children, the old castle was found to be too small to meet the requirements of so large an addition to the family, more especially as Lady Slane and Mrs. Nixon doubtless brought with them a retinue of servants, as became ladies of their rank and position. It was, therefore, found necessary to build an addition to the castle. This was done at the west corner, and the two buildings were connected by a passage which led from the one to the other. This additional building was sometimes called "the new room," and sometimes "Madam

Nixon's room." It is now separate from the castle, and is occupied as a dwelling-house by the tenant of the castle farm.[1] We may mention that the names of Lady Slane and Madam Nixon are still associated with Ballygally in another way. A few perches outside of the present entrance to the castle there was formerly a well, which, in honour of Lady Slane, was called "My Lady's Well"; and at the foot of Ballygally hill there still is another well which was called "Madam Nixon's Well," in honour of the lady of that name. Madam Nixon died at Ballygally, and for many years it was said that she haunted the castle, walking about the passages at night, attired in a silk dress, and amusing herself by knocking at the doors of the different rooms. Latterly, the old lady has not been heard of at Ballygally.

So late as the close of the eighteenth century, Ballygally Castle was again used as a fortress. The circumstances under which this anachronism was perpetrated were so very peculiar that we are tempted to lay them before our readers. In doing so, we shall somewhat encroach on what ought to be the sacred ground of family history; but we believe that there is not a person now living whose feelings will be hurt by the relation of the following curious story, which we heard many years ago, on indisputable authority, and for the truth of which, therefore, we think we may venture to vouch. At the period to which we now allude, the proprietor of Ballygally was John Shaw, the third of that name who had occupied that position. This John Shaw had married a cousin of his own, a Miss Hamilton, by whom he had no family. Being thus without issue, he had, many years before his death, adopted as his heir Henry, the eldest son of his brother, William Shaw. This boy, when he was only nine or ten years of age, he had brought to Ballygally, and there educated as the future inheritor of his estate.[2] John Shaw had a sister married to a Dr. M'Cullough, who lived in Larne, but was not a native of that town. This Dr. M'Cullough, during his visits to Ballygally, did all he could to turn his brother-in-law against his nephew and destined heir. In this he seems to have succeeded. At length, he one day persuaded John Shaw to accompany him into Larne, professedly only to stay over one night. On the following morning Shaw was so ill that he could not be moved. His nephew and other friends, hearing of his illness, called at Dr. M'Cullough's house to inquire after him, but were never allowed to see him. In the course of five or six weeks, after his removal to Larne, Dr. M'Cullough went out to Ballygally, and, in the absence of Henry Shaw, took possession of the castle, and left a person in charge to keep it for him. It then transpired that John Shaw was dead, and that on the very night after his death he had been buried at midnight in the churchyard of Cairncastle, with no persons at his funeral

[1] This house has been recently rebuilt.—ED.

[2] The celebrated David Manson lived for some years in Ballygally Castle as a tutor, where one of the rooms was long called David Manson's room.

but those that were necessary to inter him. Dr. M'Cullough also produced a will, which he alleged had been made by the late John Shaw, and by which that gentleman's entire property of every kind was left to him (Dr. M'Cullough). On the strength of this will, Dr. M'Cullough took possession of the estate, as he had already done of the castle, of Ballygally, and Henry Shaw, who had been the heir-presumptive, was ousted from his expected home and inheritance. His recovery of either was a matter of considerable difficulty. His re-entry into the castle was effectually barred by Dr. M'Cullough's seneschal, who kept constant watch and ward at one of the windows with a loaded blunderbuss, and the estate could only be got by a tedious process of law. But to the law Henry Shaw did appeal; and in due form commenced legal proceedings for the ejection of Dr. M'Cullough from the castle and estate of Ballygally. These proceedings lasted for three or four years. During that time Dr. M'Cullough remained in possession of the Ballygally estate; and as the owner thereof *de facto*, if not *de jure*, he granted to the tenants of some of the best farms thereon leases of their holdings, in perpetuity, at low rents, in consideration of their giving him sums of money wherewith to defend the suit which had been brought against him by the young heir. At length the case came on for trial at Carrickfergus in 1790, and had been at hearing for some days, when Dr. M'Cullough's lawyers proposed a compromise. To this proposal Henry Shaw, most unfortunately, and contrary to the advice of his counsel, acceded; whereupon it was agreed between the litigants that Dr. M'Cullough should give up quiet and peaceable possession of the castle and estate of Ballygally to Henry Shaw, and for so doing should receive the sum of £4,000. It was also a part of the arrangement that the leases which Dr. M'Cullough, during his possession of the estate, had given to many of the tenants, in the way above described, should, if otherwise valid, not be impugned by Henry Shaw. This was the beginning of the end of the Shaws of Ballygally. When, in fulfilment of this disastrous compromise, the young heir (then 30 years of age) got possession of his estate, he got it not only burdened with a heavy debt, but also with its rental reduced by about one-half, by the leases in perpetuity which Dr. M'Cullough had granted to many of the tenants. Leases of that kind had been previously too often given; but this wholesale alienation of the best part of the property put the tombstone over the family and the estate. We may add that Henry Shaw, even when he got possession of the castle of Ballygally, did not make it his residence. He lived at Weyburn, in the house of the Rev. John Lewson, Presbyterian minister of Cairncastle, whose daughter he had married, and only came down to the castle to look after the adjoining farm, which he held in his own hand.

Henry Shaw died in 1799. He left an only son, William Shaw, the last Squire of Ballygally, who, at the time of his father's death, was a child of six

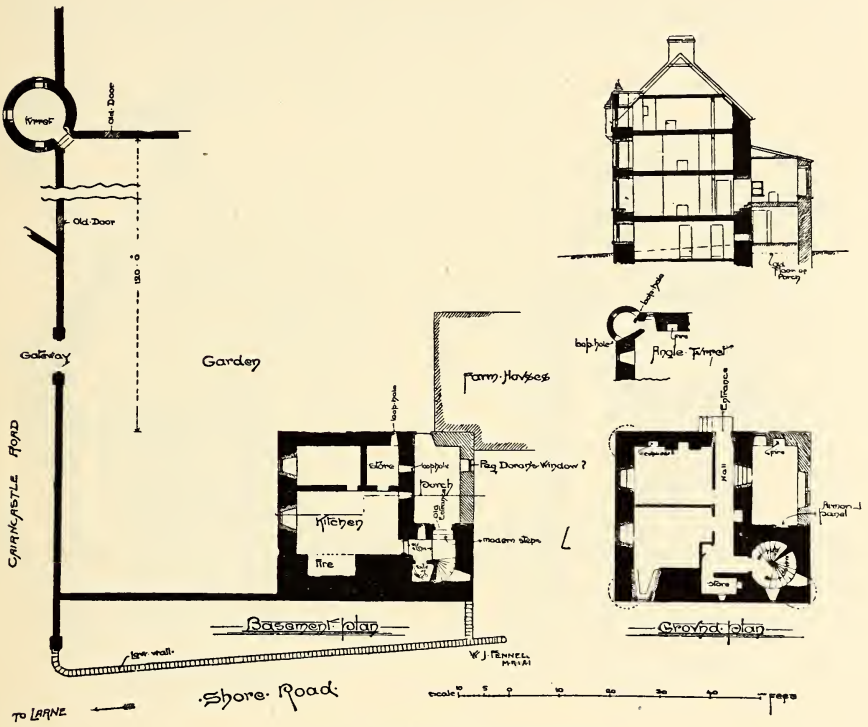
years of age. On attaining his majority, he took possession of the home of his ancestors, which he improved in various ways, and made more suitable for a modern residence than it had hitherto been. Unfortunately, he did not long continue in Ballygally. He was induced to embark in business in Belfast; and, setting the castle and farm to a tenant on lease for thirty-one years, he went to reside as a merchant in the Metropolis of Ulster, where he succeeded so badly that in 1820 he sold his estate for £15,400 to the late Jones Agnew, whose heir is now the owner of Ballygally. On the expiration of the lease granted by William Shaw, Ballygally Castle was for several years occupied as a coastguard station. It is now occupied by the widow and family of the writer of the present sketch of its history.

Sometimes the castle of which we have been speaking is called O'Halloran's Castle, and many people evidently think that it was once occupied, if not indeed actually built, by a man of that name. But this is a most egregious error. Such a person as O'Halloran never had any connection with Ballygally. Indeed, such a person as O'Halloran never lived. The mistake has been caused by Dr. M'Henry's novel of that name, where the hero is represented as living at Ballygally. But only in the imagination of our late talented fellow-townsman did such a man as O'Halloran ever live there, or anywhere else. Of all perverts of history, historical novels have been the worst. If Ballygally Castle is to be named after any person, it ought certainly to be called Shaw's Castle, after the family by whom it was built and occupied for 200 years.

We have now nothing more to say with respect to the castle of Ballygally; but, with respect to the family whose residence it was for so many years, we may be allowed to add that they long occupied a good position among the gentry of Ulster, and that they intermarried with some of the most respectable families in the North of Ireland. Their matrimonial connections included the Uptons of Castle Upton (now Lord Templetown), the Hamiltons of Castle Hamilton, the Stewarts of Killymoon, the Agnews of Kilwaughter, and many others. A gold watch and a diamond ring, which were given to Margaret Upton on her marriage, in 1660, to James Shaw of Ballygally, were kept as heirlooms in the Shaw family, and as such were handed down to the eldest daughter of the house from generation to generation. There is now no such daughter. The last Squire Shaw was an only son, and died unmarried. His four sisters are also dead. So far, therefore, as the name is concerned, there is now no Shaw of Ballygally, either male or female. But the blood of the old stock is not extinct. It still runs in the veins of a highly respectable Scottish family, the Brisbanes of Brisbane, in Ayrshire—one of whose paternal ancestors, James Shaw of Ballygally, on marrying in 1657 his cousin, Elizabeth Brisbane, took the name, and inherited the estate of Brisbane of that ilk.

The following architectural description of the castle has been written and the accompanying plans and drawings made by W. J. Fennell, M.R.I.A.I.:

The house or castle—for it is a blend of both, being built in times when men's houses were in reality their castles, and had to be defended as such—presents a bold, solid-looking appearance from every point of view. The south-east sides are those which catch the traveller's eye first, and arrest attention with their defiant and masculine appearance. The castle possesses



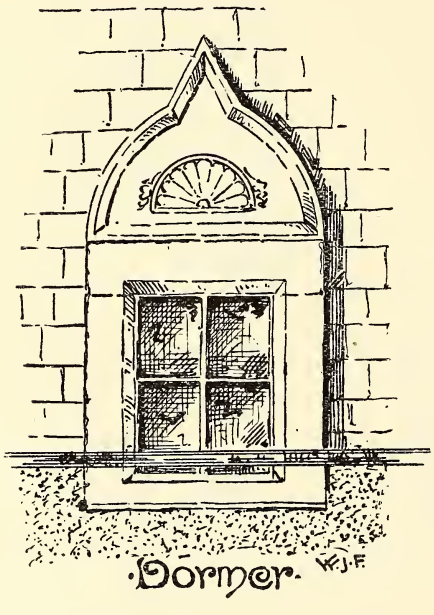
GROUND PLANS AND ELEVATIONS.

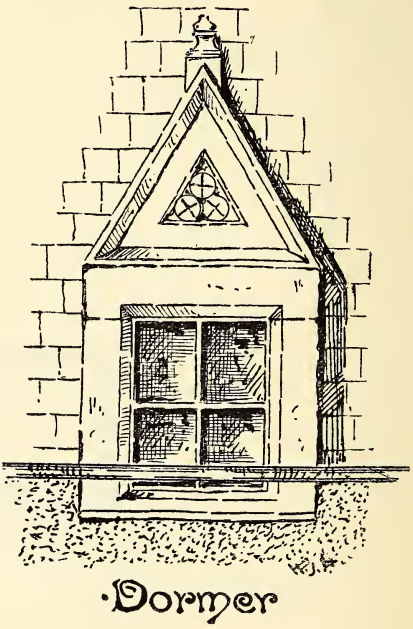
no cultured detail, but has a stately dignity of its own, from its size and strength, and the old-time quaintness of the angle turrets, the high-pitched roof, and the small windows—the smaller ones like peep-holes timidly venturing to look out.

The plan of the house may be taken as a rectangle with a flanking square tower at the north-east angle, built for the important purpose of containing the entrance and the stairs. The latter are of stone and unusually wide and spiral, communicating with each of the four floors. They are well lighted by windows of small dimensions, widely splayed on the inside of the walls, whose great thickness gives the splay a fine effect, and is a means of dispersing the

light, while it had the advantage of covering an enemy in time of attack. The door was on the land side of this tower, and a reference to the plan will show how well it was covered by the loop-holes, which in times of quietude served as windows. These and some others still remain unaltered. The door was dressed with roughly-moulded stones, and has still the old square lintel containing its pious motto and the date of its erection—1625—over which the armorial panel is placed in its true and proper position.

It will take the investigating visitor some time to discover this door and its dressings, as they are covered in by modern additions, the door itself now forming an inner one to the stairs. The present hall-door is modern;





its position in all probability being once occupied by a small window or loop-hole. The same may be said of all the existing windows on every floor, as they have been enlarged to come into touch with modern ideas of comfort: we may perhaps except the dormers, considering them as old ones out of the reach of danger.

On the ground floor the points of interest are the unusual thickness of the wall which once held the great open fire-place, the stairs, the loop-holes, and the old well, now closed up, but two centuries ago a most necessary possession inside a castle. All the floors, or rooms, are low in height, and have little or no evidence of sub-divisions, the present arrangement of rooms dating possibly from the time the house passed into the family of the present occupiers.

The great thicknesses of the walls demand attention, and can be seen best in the present drawing-room window recesses. These walls are built of rude masonry, boulder-stones being pressed into service, and the thickness has afforded opportunities of forming cupboards and one fairly large store.

The angle turrets now form cosy nooks in the bedrooms, but when their loop-holes were open they had a stern reality of purpose, and, completely commanding the wall faces on every side, afforded an ample means of protection, while in their more peaceful functions they are refreshing features of quaintly-fashioned detail. While they remain, the eye will never weary of the building; but, remove them, and it will become comparatively unnoticed and uninteresting.

MOULDING.

The hatched portion of our plan shows the recent additions, and it may safely be considered that the garden wall and its turret and the gate piers grew as adjuncts with the advancing times of peace and security. It may also be considered fairly certain that the approach from the land side for long after 1625 was by a bridle-path only, and that one of the chief highways to it was the sea that breaks within a few yards of it.

MOULDING.

Death of Malachy III., Bishop of Down.

By the Rev. JAMES O'LAVERTY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

THERE is in the library of the Marquis of Villoutrey, Château de Plessis, Villoutrey, Maine et Loire, the manuscript "Memoires Historiques du pais d'Anjou et du Duché de Beaufort," by Dubenson Aubenay, written in the seventeenth century, but without a date. In these Memoirs, at page 3, is the following entry: "Ex Kalendario[1] Sancti Mauricii—Maius—Kal. 3.—Malachias Lugdunensis Episcopus et Armachan electus, qui veniens ad regem Anglorum obiit Andegavis et sepultus in ecclesia nostra juxta altare Sanctæ Fidis (?)" ["April 29th—Malachias, Bishop of Lyons (*Lugdunensis* recte *Dunensis*, of Down), coming to the King of the English, died at Angers, and was buried in our church, near the altar of St. Faith."] The Memoirs, at page 122, have the following entry: "In that same division, about the north of the transept of St. Maurice's, is the tomb of Jean Michel, Bishop of Angers, renowned for his sanctity, on which account the chapel of the transept is commonly called the Chapel of Jean Michel. When they were taking down an altar of the chapel about Easter of 1639, they found the tomb of a Bishop, supposed by some to be an Archbishop of Lyons, Malachy, who, having come to Angers to visit the King of England, died there, and was buried in the Church of St. Maurice, near the altar of St. Foy, of which the obituary of St. Maurice's (Cathedral of Angers) makes mention. There were some remains of the chasuble and the episcopal robes, but they fell into dust when they were handled, and it was with difficulty that some of the canons were able to preserve some little pieces out of curiosity. . . . The canons caused the tomb to be carefully closed up."

[1] The *Kalendarium* of a church always entered the date of the *obit*, or death, of a person whose body was interred in the church, in order that prayers might be offered up for the soul on the anniversary of the obit. St. Faith, or Fides, virgin and martyr, suffered a most glorious martyrdom at Agen, in Aquitain. St. Faith was titular saint of many churches along the west coast of France, and devotion to her was introduced into England by the Normans. The Chapel of St. Faith, in the crypt of St. Paul's, in London, was famous, as Dugdale, in the history of that church, relates. There is also the well-known Chapel of St. Faith in Westminster Abbey.

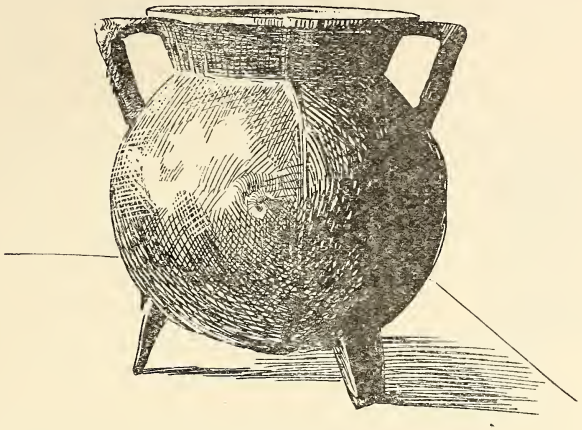
These interesting "Memoires Historiques"[1] throw a flood of light on the history of Malachy III., Bishop of Down. The Bishop's name in his own language was Echmilidh ("horse soldier"), pronounced nearly Aghilly, a name which occurs among the chiefs of the MacCartans; but in all the public documents that have come down to our times, he signed his name Malachias. He became Bishop of Down in the year 1175. Two years afterwards John de Courcy invaded Ulster and made himself master of Downpatrick. In one of the attempts of the Irish to drive out the invaders, the Bishop was made prisoner, but was released by the intervention of the Legate Vivian. Malachy joined with De Courcy in many changes made in the arrangements of the diocese. De Courcy destroyed the Abbey of Erenagh, in the parish of Bright, and expelled its monks; but, to make amends to God, he rebuilt the Abbey of Inch for Cistercians, whom he brought from England. He rebuilt the Cathedral of Down, but caused the Bishop to expel the Prior and convent of secular canons who formed the chapter, to make room for Prior William de Ethesdale and a convent of Benedictine monks, whom he imported from Chester, and whom Bishop Malachy constituted the new chapter of his cathedral. On this chapter Malachy conferred see lands of the diocese of Down. By another charter he conferred on the monks of St. Bees, on the coast of Cumberland, the church in Mahee Island, in Lough Strangford, together with two-thirds of all the benefices and lands belonging to that church—these lands constitute the valuable estate at Castle Espie, at present belonging to the representatives of the late James Craig, Esq.—together with Ballynoe and Leggamaddy, in the parish of Bright, and other lands. This was possibly the effect of Norman dictation, though he says, or is made to say: "I, Malachy, by the grace of God, Bishop of Down, not being compelled by anyone, but through devotion to the Lord, by spontaneous will have conferred," etc. Ware states that his successor, Ralph, Abbot of Melrose, in Scotland, was appointed in 1202, though the Annals of Lough Ke record his death under the year A.D. 1204—"Echmilidh, son of the Comarb of Finnen, Bishop of Uladh (Down) died"—and the Anjou documents assign the 29th of April as the day of his death. In those documents he is designated as Archbishop-elect of Armagh. According to Ware and all the published Irish Annals, Primate Tomaltach O'Connor died in 1201. That learned prelate and Malachy, Bishop of Down, induced the Cistercian monk Jocelin to write the Life of St. Patrick. Upon the death of the Primate, a great dispute arose concerning the election of his successor. According to Ware, the disputants

[1] Early in December, the Rev. T. Houdbine, Professor of History in the Institution Libre de Combree, Maine et Loire, wrote to the Most Rev. Dr. Henry that there was an entry, in the Kalendarium of the Cathedral of Angers, of the interment of Malachias, Bishop of Lyons (Lugdunensis), who, having been elected Archbishop of Armagh, came to Angers to the King of England, and died there. The learned professor, knowing that no Archbishop of Lyons had been elected to Armagh, concluded that *Lugdunensis* was a mistake of some transcriber for *Dunensis*. Père Houdbine has kindly sent me a full transcript of the manuscript. The *Kalendarium* of the Cathedral has been destroyed.

were Simon Rochford, Bishop of Meath; Ralph le Petit, Archdeacon of Meath; and Humphrey Tickbull, or de Tikebull: each of whom pretending to be the person on whom the election fell. It is impossible to believe that these foreigners were the persons selected by the electors of Armagh. "On August 15th, 1202, King John renewed an appeal before the Legate, then in Ireland, against the Bishops of Clogher, Clonmacnoise, Kells, and Ardagh, the Archdeacon of Armagh, and others, who had shown a manifest desire to work against the King's right respecting the vacant church of Armagh" (*Sweetman's Calendar*, vol. i). King John conferred the Archbishopric on De Tikebull on the 4th of May, 1203; and on the 22nd of the same month he sent mandatory letters to the Bishops of the province of Armagh, that Eugene, called "the elect of Armagh," had, against the King's consent, and after the King's appeal to the Pope, gone to Rome to secure his promotion, and commanded them, if he should return, not to receive him as Archbishop. That Eugene, "the elect of Armagh," was Echdonn (Latinized Eugenius) MacGille Uidhir, whose election was confirmed by Innocent III.; and he ruled the See of Armagh till his death, in 1216, in Rome, when he was attending the Fourth General Council of Lateran. In no document preserved in these countries does the name of Malachy III. of Down appear as having been put forward by any section of the electors for the vacant Primacy; yet from the Anjou documents it would seem that he was even styled the "Elect" of Armagh. It is not likely that the uncertainty that clouds the last years of the life of Echmilidh, or Agholly, of Down, will ever be removed.

Bronze Vessel found near Cushendall, Co. Antrim.

By the Rev. W. P. CARMODY, Rector of Connor.



THIS bronze pot was discovered by Patrick MacKillop of Foriff, near Cushendall, in February 1895: it remained in his house till quite recently. I heard of it from Miss K. MacDonnell of Cushendall Cottage Hospital, who asked me to see it and procure it for her. I am unable to say to what period it belongs. It cannot be classed as prehistoric, though it is undoubtedly some centuries since it was in use.

It was found 18 inches beneath the surface when making a drain in the townland of Knockans, just at the foot of Luirg-edan, in that damp, heavy soil described locally as "tough till." The legs, which are massive, appear to be both riveted and soldered; the joints are not riveted, but soldered. There are several holes in it about the size of a pin-head, and marks where other such holes have been soldered. The diameter at the lip is 9 inches; at the centre, 11 inches; the height is 11½ inches, and the weight 14 lbs.

It is the first bronze vessel found in this locality that I am aware of, and there is no remains of a former residence in the immediate neighbourhood where it was found. It is too modern to suppose that it tumbled down from the rath on the summit of Luirg-edan. Patrick MacKillop and his neighbours seem to have satisfied themselves that it was one of the cooking utensils used in Red Bay Castle, about two miles away, when it was inhabited; and though it would be very difficult to prove this, it is possible that it may belong to that period. If this conjecture be true, it is now restored to the MacDonnell family, being in the possession of Miss K. MacDonnell, in the beautiful Cottage Hospital at Cushendall, and is highly treasured by her.

Some Notes on the Old Irish "Sweat-houses" at Assaroe, Ballyshannon; and Kinlough, Co. Leitrim, and on several Rude Stone Monuments near Bundoran and Ballyshannon.

By F. W. LOCKWOOD.

I DO not remember this interesting class of structures to have been noticed, at least in the new series of the *Ulster Journal*. A number of them have been described in the R.S.A.'s Journal for January 1890. S. F. Milligan mentions one near Blacklion, Co. Cavan; one near Maghera, Co. Derry; and another near Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone. His informant, regarding the latter, stated that his father remembered three or four others in that vicinity. These all seem to have been long disused; but S. F. Milligan states in a note that another one of which he had been told, in Co. Cavan, was at that time still sometimes used in the cure of rheumatism.

SWEAT-HOUSE AT ASSAROE, BALLYSHANNON.

The one at Assaroe is an interesting specimen, and varies slightly from some others described, in that it is scarcely large enough to hold more than one person at a time. It is an irregular circle in plan, having an inside diameter of no more than 3 ft. 6 in. in one direction, by 3 ft. 3 in. in another. The height inside is rather more than some described, being 5 ft. 11 in. The door, which has sloping jambs, is very small, only 1 ft. 7 in. high, by 1 ft. 10 in. wide at the top, and 1 ft. 11 in. at the bottom, so that access was impossible except upon hands and knees: rather trying we would think for a rheumatic patient. The upper stones of the chamber slope gradually inward,

and are closed with a flag in the centre. The walls, of rough stone without mortar, are 18 in. to 20 in. thick. The whole structure bears the appearance of great age, being covered with elder bushes, and a very old thorn-tree, split into two parts, and itself covered with ivy of great age.

There is a curious projecting buttress of rough stone, about 6 ft. in length, which looks as though it had been built to support the trunk of the thorn-tree, which has fallen over, as it is certainly not required for the support of the house itself. The building stands at the corner of a field, the stone wall of which seems to have been diverted to pass round its back. A large hole has been broken in the side, which now forms a second irregular entrance. In several other places the house was near a pool or stream, so that after the sweat a plunge-bath could be taken. There is nothing of the sort at Assaroe, unless at the distance of two fields the Abbey mill dam served that purpose.

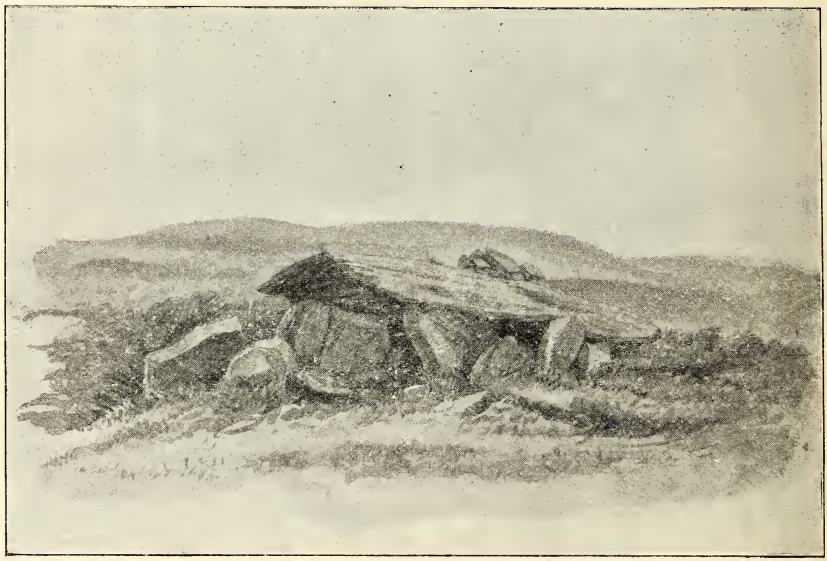
SWEAT-HOUSE AT KINLOUGH, CO. LEITRIM.

The other house is in the townland of Brookhill, about a mile beyond the village of Kinlough, Co. Leitrim, upon the old Manor Hamilton road. It is not quite so perfect as the one at Assaroe, having the back built against a bank, so that débris has fallen and partly blocked up the sides. Like Assaroe, an opening has been broken in the wall higher than the door, the stones from which partly block up the door and cumber the interior. The internal diameter is about 4 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., and the height, so far as the stones inside would permit of measurement, about 5 ft. 10 in.; the door is about the same size as at Assaroe. Hugh Allingham, M.R.I.A., to whom the discovery of both these is due, states that an old man in the vicinity remembers this one being used. On inquiry, I found that this man is since dead, but I was directed to another old man of eighty who lives near, and who pointed out the place. He did not seem, however, to remember much about its use. A farmer, whom I met on the road, crossed the field with me to see the house, and stated that when

it was used "very near a cart load of turf" was put in and lighted. On inquiry as to a pool or plunge-bath, he pointed to a small rivulet near, from which water could be obtained for that purpose, but his knowledge appeared to be traditional, and he did not seem to know whether such a bath was a customary finish-up or not.

Neither S. F. Milligan nor his informants mention pouring water on the heated stones to generate steam, thus making a vapour as well as a sweat bath; but Hugh Allingham informed me it was done at Assaroe. George H. Kinahan also, in referring to one destroyed over forty years ago by the revenue officers near the village of Glentidaly, Co. Donegal, mentions the use of steam, and also of a plunge-pool in an adjoining stream.

Governor Roosevelt, in his *Winning of the West*, vol. i., p. 162, quotes from a narrative of the Kentucky pioneers of the middle of last century as curing one of their number by an "Indian sweat," and in explanation refers to the Indians of the West as building and using little sweat-houses at the present day.



CROMLEAC AT TULLAGHAN, CO. LEITRIM.
Figure 1.

After Colonel Wood-Martin's elaborate papers on the rude stone monuments of Sligo, and the numerous notes contributed by George H. Kinahan and others upon many in Co. Donegal, but little may seem to remain to record upon this subject. There yet remain, however, a few in the vicinity of Ballyshannon, which, though mentioned by Hugh Allingham, who has missed but little in his history of Ballyshannon, have apparently never yet been figured,

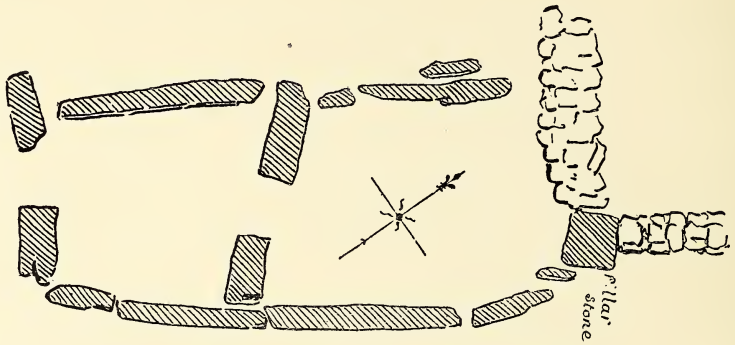
and a most interesting group in the Co. Leitrim, near the coast beyond Bundoran, which has, so far as we can learn, never been either publicly figured or even noticed. Several also in the same district, described by Colonel Wood-Martin, have been so inadequately figured that a fuller representation of them may perhaps be pardoned.

CROMLEAC AT TULLAGHAN, CO. LEITRIM.
Figure 2.

About three miles from Bundoran, and one from the village of Tullaghan, in the townland of Wardtown, in the narrow tongue of land that Leitrim sends down to the sea, and close to the shore, there lies within the narrow space of two small fields a group of stone monuments, some of which present very curious features. These do not appear as yet to have been

STONE CHAMBERS AT TULLAGHAN, CO. LEITRIM.
Figure 3.

anywhere recorded, for Colonel Wood-Martin seems to have overlooked them. The one nearest the shore, which stands by itself (fig. 1), is a fine example of the cromleac type of "giants' graves," a partly sunk chamber with a large cap-stone. In the same field is one (fig. 2) which may fairly be described as a regular cromleac, with a large cap-stone resting upon two upright stones. A few yards from this, in the same field, is a group of stones (fig. 3), none of them rising much above the surface, which presents



DOUBLE CHAMBER AT TULLAGHAN, CO. LEITRIM.
Figure 4.

some difficulty of interpretation as to whether it should be described as a many-chambered single monument, or as a group of some seven or eight contiguous chambers.

In the next field is another type of monument (fig. 4), a double chamber with no trace of any covering stone or stones, but with a pillar or head-stone at one end, which now stands about six feet above the surface (fig. 4a). In the same

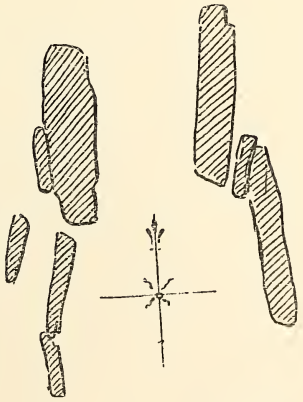
GRAVE AT TULLAGHAN, CO. LEITRIM.
Figure 4a.

field is another (fig. 5). The stones are all greatly slanted in the same direction; and, as will be seen by the plan, it looks as if several had been removed. There is another set of stones built into the wall near No. 2, but they

GRAVE AT TULLAGHAN, CO. LEITRIM.
Figure 5.

appear too imperfect to need much description, though apparently of the cromleac type. There is a pillar-stone close to the shore, about two fields nearer to Tullaghan.

The next group that claims our attention lies close to the cliff near that sham antique, "Cassidy's Castle," beside the footpath between Bundrowse and Bundoran. These are figured by Colonel Wood-Martin; but as his figures give a rather misleading impression of the surroundings, we may record them here. The one (fig. 6) on the edge of the cliff is a very typical "giant's grave," and is surrounded by a stone circle, two-thirds of which still remain. It is doubtful whether Colonel Wood-Martin's suggestion that the circle was once complete, but has been removed by encroachment of the sea, is correct; though as some quarrying still goes on near, part of the cliff may well have been undermined. The grave, however, is by no means in the centre of the circle, but forms rather one of the foci of an elongated ellipse. Is it permissible to suggest that the hero may have had his chambered tomb placed upon the exact spot,

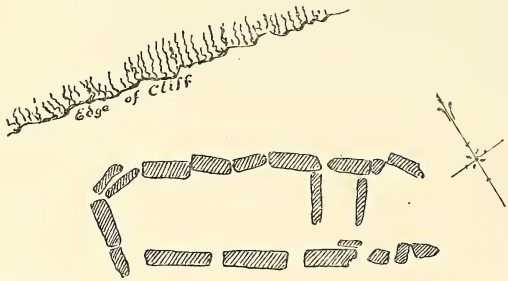


PLAN OF GRAVE AT TULLAGHAN, CO. LEITRIM.
Figure 5a.

close to the edge, where he fell, and there may never, therefore, have been space for a complete circle of stones round the central monument?

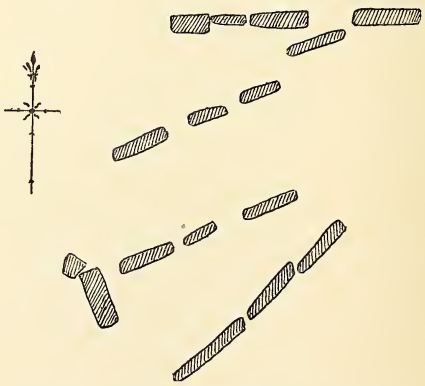
GRAVE AND STONE CIRCLE AT BUNDROWSE, NEAR BUNDORAN.
Figure 6.

In the field close by the adjacent house is a flat mound, and in this the curious arrangement of low stones (fig. 7) noted by Colonel Wood-Martin. He states that ten stones are still in position; but the "general view" given by him is misleading, for there are really sixteen stones, which form *two*, and not one, triangular chambers. In summer, when the grass is long, perhaps this is less easily noticed. What is apparently a true pillar-stone is in the same field.



PLAN OF GRAVE AND STONE CIRCLE AT BUNDROWSE.
Figure 6a.

On the grounds of the Finner Camp there are stated to be a number of remains, but the writer has been able to find only three of them; viz., a chambered carn and two rude "giants' graves." This carn (fig. 8) has been the subject of questions in Parliament, for its partial demolition was attributed by certain of those who were "agin the Government" to the Royal Engineers, who took charge of the camp. They appear, however, to have been innocent, for it was



STONE CHAMBERS BETWEEN BUNDROWSE AND BUNDORAN.
Figure 7.

partially demolished, long ere the camp was formed, by a contractor whom the landlord, — Ffolliott, employed—it is said to protect the antiquities from depredation—and who began to use the carn for a quarry.[1] Upon the exposure of the sepulchral chamber and the discovery therein of human remains, before the landlord could stop further depredations, a number of

CHAMBERED CARN AT FINNER CAMP, BALLYSHANNON.
Figure 8.

roughs from Ballyshannon, seeking for reputed treasure, had done considerable damage to the remains. During the military occupation no further damage has apparently been done. Near the carn is the "grave" (fig. 9), which does not call for any special remark. Another one, near the military wagon camp, is practically an underground chamber: the stones are now very

GRAVE AT FINNER CAMP, BALLYSHANNON.
Figure 9.

[1] Note the resemblance of this story to that told of Con O'Neill's Castle, of Castlereagh, near Belfast, and the economical landsteward of a century ago.

irregular, and if there was ever a cap-stone or stones, they are no longer to be seen.

There does not appear now to be any other of the remains upon the camp ground referred to in the R.S.A.I.'s Journal for September 1896.

On the way to Coolmore, between three and four miles north of Ballyshannon, are two very fine structures of the largest type of "giants' graves." Fig. 10, at Coolmore, close to the road to that place, has, or had, two very large cap-stones: one of them is still in position, the other lies flat beside it. A carman recently informed us that the man who "tumbled it," in search of treasure, died not long after, and he hinted that all these places were "watched" (by invisible guardians), to protect them from desecration. When searching for this monument, we made inquiry of an old man upon the road

GRAVE AND CROMLEAC AT COOLMORE, CO. DONEGAL.
Figure 10.

as to a "giant's grave" anywhere near. He did not seem to know about a giant's grave; but, said he, "Did you ever hear of Finn ma Coul?" "Oh yes, many a time," we replied. "Well," he said, "people say he was buried there," pointing to the monument which happened to be in the next field. Half a mile nearer Ballyshannon, in the townland of Corker, and two or three hundred yards up a cross road to the west, lies the monument (fig. 11), one of the largest of its class, the total length being forty-three feet, and most of the covering stones are still *in situ*. Access can still be obtained to one of the chambers formed underneath. Both the foregoing are mentioned in Hugh Allingham's history of Ballyshannon, and our apology for trespassing upon what is legitimately his domain is, that his valuable little book contains no plates.

In this vicinity are also several good specimens of the cashels or stone-built circular forts. Doubtless the abundance of material may have had a good deal to do with the use of stone instead of earth for these structures, but this scarcely explains the fact that within close proximity to each other the majority should be of earth, whilst one or two, not to be specially distinguished on account of size, should be of stone. On the road from Ballyshannon to Coolmore, not long before you reach the ruins of Kilbarron old church, and turn off towards the giant's grave shown in fig. 11, is a small fort, in the townland of Creevy, named in the six-inch ordnance map the "Park Fort." This has a very perfect rampart of stone about fifteen feet thick, and at present five or six feet in height, with an inside diameter of forty-three feet. In spring the interior is a perfect paradise of wild flowers—primrose and anemone, blue-

GRAVE AT COOLMORE, CO. DONEGAL.
Figure 11.

bells and white starwort—to be followed a little later on by wild rose and woodbine, amidst masses of tall bracken. Close to the giant's grave, on the summit of a rocky eminence, is another stone fort—Carrickacullen. On the roadside is another natural curiosity, round which tradition lingers. This is an ancient and very large wind-swept thorn-tree, whose branches have all been bent over before the Atlantic blasts, so as to form a dark, cavernous chamber, within which the belated wayfarer, it is said, may see the fairies dancing in the twinkling gleam of their magic candles.

We hope on a future occasion to furnish some particulars of the O'Clerys' rocky fortress of Kilbarron Castle, and also of the old church where, in ancient times, they probably worshipped.

We have purposely avoided mentioning any of the monuments in County Sligo described by Colonel Wood-Martin, but visitors to Bundoran, especially cyclists, should not miss a visit to Cliffony, seven miles along the main road to Sligo. The magnificent giant's grave mentioned by Colonel Wood-Martin, in the townland of Cartronplank, can easily be found by taking the cross-road from the centre of the village towards Ben Gulban (Bulben)—famous to every Irish naturalist—and the grave is about half a mile distant, on the left-hand side, and the width of one field from the road. It is formed of very massive stones, with a large headstone at the western end 7 feet 6 inches long and 6 feet 6 inches high, and the grave measures altogether about 25 feet in length. Close to the village is also St. Brigid's well, a very interesting little structure. There are several rude crosses cut on the steps leading to the water, and the whole is much dilapidated and covered with brambles, upon which are hung the usual assortment of rags. The curious incised cross (fig. 12) is now placed against the enclosure of the wall, evidently not in its original position.

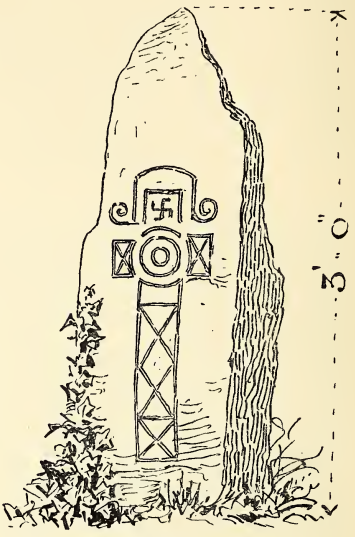


Figure 12.

[It is with pleasure we learn that a new history of Ballyshannon and neighbourhood is now in preparation. It will be truly welcome, as are all contributions from the pen of Hugh Allingham.—ED.]

The History of Tynan Parish, in the Arch-diocese of Armagh,

With notices of the O'Neills and other territorial families, the parochial clergy, ecclesiastical remains, and copies of documents relating to the district.

By the late Right Rev. WILLIAM REEVES, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

(Hitherto unpublished.) *(Continued from page 52.)*

[The manuscripts of this work have been placed in the hands of the editor by the governors of the Armagh Library, and by Sir James H. Stronge, Baronet, of Tynan Abbey. Fortunately, the work was almost completed by the late bishop; nevertheless, the editor craves the indulgence of the reader for any errors which may creep into the text, and for the arrangement of the matter. To follow in the wake of Dr. Reeves, and not fail, is no light task.]

ACCORDING to these instructions, patents bearing date the 14th of December, 1613, were granted to various members of the family, assigning them their several proportions in the manner following:[1]

"To Catherine ny Neale, late wife of Terence of Tirlagh Oge O'Neale, and now wife of Robert Hovenden, gent., in Mointerbirne territory, Drommurre, Kinard, and eighteen other denominations—total, 760 acres. In Mourany territory, Corrafinghna (now Corfehan), Coolekill, Killcanaoan (now Tiddletown), and fourteen other balliboes, containing a total of 1,600 acres. To hold to her own use for the term of ten years, remainder to Phelemy Roe O'Neill, son and heir of said Tirlogh, and his heirs.

"Also to the said Catherine, in Moynterbirne territory, twelve denominations—total, 320 acres—to hold to her own use for life, remainder to her son Phelemy Roe O'Neale and his heirs for ever. Total rent, £4 14s. 0d. English. The whole is created the Manor of Kinard, with 500 acres in demesne; with power to create tenures, hold court baron, hold a Monday market at Kinard, and a yearly fair on 10th and 11th of June, court of pie powder and usual tolls, to hold in capite by the service of a knight's fee.

"Grant to Tirlogh Oge O'Neale,[2] gent., in Tourany territory, Cornafefie, Cornagillagh, and Kilcame, Tullibrich-itragh and Tullybrich-utragh, each a

1 Calend. Pat., Jac. i., p. 251a. 2 Sir Phelim's brother.

balliboe—total, 400 acres; rent, 8 shillings English, to hold in capite by the 40th part of a knight's fee.

"Grant to Brian McNeale Roe O'Neale in Towrany, Rane, Aghatoure, and Cran, each a balliboe—total, 200 acres; rent, 4s.—to hold for life, remainder to said Tirlagh and his heirs by 40th part of a knight's fee.

"Grant to Bryan O'Neale, gent., in Moynter-birne, ten denominations—total, 480 acres. In Tourany territory, Portanellaghan (now Portnelligan), and 14 other balliboes—total, 1,500 acres—to hold by one knight's fee.

"Grant to Neale O'Neale in Tourany, Mollaghknoch and two other balliboes—total, 300 acres. And in Moynterbirne, 1 balliboe, 60 acres; rent, 8s.

"Granted to Charles O'Neale in Tourany, Cargagh, Mullilary, and Datene-namanragh, each 1 balliboe—total, 300 acres. And in Moynterbirne, 1 balliboe; rent, 6s.

"Grant to Con Boy O'Neale, in Moynterbirne, ten denominations—total, 460 acres. In Tourany, Ballynametagh-itragh and Oughtragh Lisnone (now Lisloony), and four other balliboes—total, 700 acres; total rent, £2 2s. 0d. English—to hold for ever by one knight's fee.

"Grant to Hugh O'Neale, in Moynterbirne, 2 balliboes—total, 120 acres; rent, 4s.—by 40th part of one knight's fee."[1]

This disintegration of the estate seems to have been hard dealing with the heir-at-law, who was now a minor; and it is probable that, by assignment or other means, the whole came into his possession when he attained his majority.

It is stated by Carte that after Phelim "came of age, he was desirous of a new grant, in which all lands mentioned in Sir Henry's patent in general terms should be specially named; and accordingly upon a report of the King's Council, on May 6th, 1629, a new Patent was ordered, vesting in him all his grandfather's estate in the manner and form he desired."[2]

On the 12th June, 1630, by patent of Charles I., livery of the possessions of Henry O'Neill of Drommore, otherwise Keynard, was made to Phelim Roe, his grandson, and special service and meane rates, in consideration of a fine of £42 10s.[3]

Of the early life of this remarkable man we know but little more than what is recorded by Sir John Temple, who, writing in 1646, while Sir Phelim was yet alive, states that "his education for a great part of his youth was in England; that he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, and there trained up in the Protestant religion, which he soon changed after, if not before, his return into Ireland; lived loosely, and having no considerable estate by reason of the great engagement upon it, became of very little esteem in all opinions."

1 Calendar of Pat., Rolls of Jac. i., an. 11, pp. 262, 263.

2 *History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormond*, vol. i., p. 158.

3 Pat. Roll, 6 Car., i., 2 pt. fac. (Calend., p. 547).

Nalson[1] described him as "Sir Phelomy O'Neil, called by the Irish Phelony Roe O'Neil, Captain General of all the Rebels, and Chieftain of the O'Neills, O'Hagans, O'Quyns, O'Mellans, O'Hanlons, O'Corrs, McCans, McCawells, MacEnallyes, O'Gormelays, and the rest of the Irish Sept in the counties of Tyrone and Ardmagh."[2]

His estate was certainly a very noble one when he first entered on its enjoyment, and it was not till he alienated a large portion and saddled the rest with encumbrances that it was reduced to the condition which Temple describes. The same writer states that, to improve his income, he, as well as many others of the prime leaders in the rebellion, had, not long before 1641, "turned their Irish tenants off their lands, as some of them said to me (when I enquired the reason of their so doing) even to starve upon the mountains, while they took in English, who were more able to give them much greater rents, and more certainly pay the same."[3]

From 1632 out he was obliged to raise large sums on mortgages and assignments, the former to his moneyed English and Scotch neighbours, and the latter to his kinsmen and partisans. Among his mortgagees was the Rev. William Fullerton, Prebendary of Loughgall, who was murdered on his way to Portadown; Hugh Echlin of Tynan, who was put to death at Armagh; and Lieutenant James Maxwell, by whose cruel butchery[4] "Sir Phelemy paid him £260 which he owed him."

The alienations of his property proceeded at such a rate that, in 1641, at the outbreak of the rebellion, all that remained to him of the Turanny, or Armagh, portion of his estate, was the four towns of Carnagh, at the extreme south of the barony. Carte attributes a large share of his disaffection to the embarrassments produced by his reckless extravagance: "Entering upon his estate before he had discretion enough to manage it, or to conduct himself, he ran into all the follies and extravagancies of youth; and having thereby contracted a heavy debt, and mortgaged in a manner all his estate, was the more liable to receive those impressions, and engage in those measures which the other conspirators suggested to him. Old Tyrone had died, A.D. 1616, and his son had no children; so that Sir Phelim, as the nearest to them in blood, and the greatest in interest among the O'Neills, saw himself in a fair way of being set up as the head of that family, and of succeeding to those vast possessions, and that absolute power which the O'Neills had been used to occupy in Ulster."[5]

1 *History of the General Rebellion in Ireland*, p. 40 (6th ed., Dublin, 1724). Copied in Carte's *Life of Ormond*, vol. i., p. 158.

2 *Impartial Collection*, vol. ii., p. 888.

3 *Impartial Collection*, vol. ii., p. 15.

4 Dr. Robert Maxwell's deposition.

5 *Life of Ormond*, vol. i., p. 158.

His first wife was a daughter of Sir Con Magenis of Iveagh, who died in 1641,[1] shortly before the outbreak of the rebellion.

Both portions were consolidated by Lord-Deputy Wentworth, in 1634, in the person of Robert Maxwell, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore, the purchaser of Farnham, and the real founder of the family which bears that title. In 1638, by patent of Charles I., the consolidated rectory and vicarage became the corps of the Prebend in the cathedral deriving its name from the parish.

Such is a sketch of the ecclesiastical condition of Tynan. If ever it had a religious house, it was situated beside the site of the present church. But the present name of Tynan Abbey has no ecclesiastical pretensions whatsoever; it is not even in the townland of Tynan, nor was there ever a religious edifice near it. The townland is called Muchlough; and when a residence was built there, in the seventeenth century, it obtained the more euphonious name of Fairview, which, however, gave place, about 1813, when the Gothic front was added, to the name of Tynan House, and the latter by degrees assumed its religious complexion, which, to the eye, is admirably sustained, for within the demesne are to be seen three stone crosses of great antiquity and beauty, none of them natives of the ground, but brought thither from places of exposure and injury, and by wise forethought deposited in positions of safety and honour.

[It is hoped at some future time to give a full illustrated description of the Tynan Crosses, and some further notes of Bishop Reeves.—ED.]

NOTES BY TENISON GROVES, MONKSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

Rev. John Ayton was ordained on 4 December, 1655, by Henry Leslie, Bishop of Down and Connor *(Reynell's Derry)*.

No. 203, Order dated 5 January, 1657-8: "That Mr. John Ayton be appointed Minister of the Gospel, at Tynan, Co. Armagh, at £100 yearly salary, from 25 September last, on Report dated 18 August last of the Committee for the Approbation of Ministers, in his favour, and on Certificates as to his Conversation."—*Commonwealth Order Book*, A/21, No. 203, in Record Office, Dublin.

Order dated 30 May, 1662, made on the petition of James Downham, clerk: "That the Sheriff of County Armagh shall put the said James Downham into possession of the Townland of MADAN, the Glebe of Derranoose, in County Armagh; and the Townland of DROMADMORE, County Armagh, the Glebe of Tynan."—Printed page 305, vol. i, *Journals of the Irish House of Lords.*

Will signed 7 November, 1751; proved 22 January, 1752, in Armagh, of Elizabeth Greer of Mowillan, in Derrynoose parish, County Armagh, widow of James Greer, of the same, who held a farm on "toties quoties" lease from the lessees of Trinity College, Dublin, in Mowillen, which descended to his son, Robert Greer. She wills: "Item, I order and my Will is that my son Robert make good the Article of the Meeting House Park to the Trustees of the Congregation of Dissenters in Toaghy, at sixteen shillings a year."

1 "Sir Conne Magennis & his brothers; for whom Sir Phelim, in regard they were his brothers in law, his deceased lady being their sister did undertake" (*Relation of Lord Maguire in Nalson*, ii., p. 552). "In Sept., 1641, Lord Maguire on his way home received a letter from Sir Phelim O'Neale that his lady was dead and to be buried on the Sunday following, this being on a Saturday, and desiring me in all kindness to come to the burial" (*Nalson*, ii., p. 549). Copied by Carte, vol. i., p. 161.

Medals of the Ulster Volunteers.

By ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.

Aughnacloy Volunteers.

IN the Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, vol. iv, p. 189, a silver award by Colonel P. Alexander to a member of the "Aughnacloy Battalion" is published, and is here reproduced, as it will serve to illustrate another medal of its companion corps, the "Aughnacloy Volunteers." This being slightly older, I shall place it first. It is of silver, 2¼ inches in diameter, engraved, and enclosed within a struck rim of chased work, representing a continuous chain of shamrocks, a gold ring forming the suspender.

Obverse: In the centre of a circular band, inscribed "Aughnacloy Volunteers, MDCCLXXXII," the harp crowned. Outside this, upon a powdered groundwork, another wreath of sixteen shamrocks, forming a border corresponding in character with the rim. Reverse: "Merit rewarded & encouraged by Captn Thos Forsyth, adjudged to P. W. McDermott."

The second medal has the Irish hall-mark of 1783. It is engraved, and in the form of a cross within a circle. It is 2 inches in diameter, the limbs of the cross, and the circle that encloses them, being ⅜ inch wide, with four open spaces between.

Obverse: Upon the circle a wreath of laurel and "Aughnacloy Battalion." On the perpendicular limb of the cross, a harp, and banner having the motto "Liberty," and on the projecting, flat, pierced suspender, three shamrocks. Across the horizontal arm, "Reward of Merit." Reverse: On the circle, "The Gift of Colonel P. Alexander," and the initials of the recipient, "T. K."; and on the cross, the Irish hall-marks, with the date letter N for 1783, and the engraved date, "A.D. 1783."

So far, I have failed to find a record of the uniform worn by the "Volunteer" Corps, but the "Battalion" had scarlet uniforms with white facings. In the list of delegates who composed the Grand National Convention, there were five from Tyrone, among whom was Colonel *James* Alexander. This may be a misprint, as I can find no officer of that name in command of any of the Irish Volunteer Corps. It is therefore possible that Colonel P. Alexander, who commanded the Aughnacloy Battalion, was the delegate mentioned.

Later on, in 1798, when the Volunteers of "'82" no longer existed, but whose good works followed them, another Volunteer Corps was raised in Aughnacloy, whose officers were Captains N. M. Moore and Edward Moore, Lieutenants Frederick Speer and Samuel Johnson. The commissions of the first three are dated June 1798; and of the last named, November 1803.

Ards Volunteers.

A silver, circular, and engraved medal, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, with loop.

Obverse: A harp in the centre of a sunburst, and below, 1781, "Ards Volunteers." Reverse: "Thos Mooney, the Gift of Colnl P. Savage, Commdg Battalion."

This medal is devoid of ornament, save in the rim, which is bordered with a rayed and dotted device of delicate design.

In the published list of the Volunteers, it is called "The Ards Battalion. Colonel, Patrick Savage."[1] At a meeting of the Corps in the County Down, April 22nd, 1782, Colonel Savage in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—"That the manly, laudable, and moderate Resolutions of the Ulster Volunteers, met at Dungannon, have our warmest approbation, and that we most heartily accede to them; with pleasure we accept of their invitation, and think ourselves honoured by being admitted members of so truly acceptable a body.

PAT SAVAGE."

Gold Medal of the Derry Artillery.

In the sale at Debenham's, on 25 January, 1901, a gold medal of the Derry Volunteers was acquired by me. It is pear-shaped, and engraved on a sunk centre, enclosed by a struck and chased floral border, with loop to correspond, and measures $2 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is of fine gold, and weighs exactly one ounce.

Obverse: On a mound, a cannon with sponge, and pile of round shot; above, a harp and shamrocks encircled by a garter, inscribed "Artillery

[1] Resolutions of the Volunteers, etc., Dublin, 1782.

Comp^{y}"; over all, a Royal Crown and "The Volunteers of Derry." Reverse: "Presented to M^{r} R^{d} Dempsey for Skill in Gun Drill & Firing, at the Annual Practise, 1782."

At that time, Derry possessed three recorded regiments of Volunteers; viz., The Londonderry Fuziliers, 14 June, 1778: uniform scarlet, faced blue; Lieutenant, A. Scott; Adjutant, Henry Delap. The Londonderry Independent Volunteer Company; Captain, J. Ferguson. The Londonderry Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Ferguson.

This gold medal adds to the Derry list an Artillery Company, but possibly it was embodied in, and formed part of, the latter Regiment. The prefix of "Mr" to the recipient of the reward is occasionally found on the medals of the Irish Volunteers: for instance, "Mr John Boyle" on that of the Kilcullen Rangers, "Mr John Stacey" on one of the Cork Volunteers, and "Mr P. Twigg" upon a medal of the Ballyroom Cavalry.

These all illustrate in some manner the status of the men who formed the rank and file and troopers of the Volunteers of '82. They must have been of independent means, or otherwise they could not, in the first place, have provided their own uniforms and equipments; and again, have afforded the time to render themselves perfect in military exercise, training, and the use of rifle, lance, and sword. If further proof were needed, we have as the winner of the Newry medal (*vide* vol. iv, part 2, p. 77), "P. Hanlon, Esq.," and on the medal of "The Loyal & Ancient Borough of Bandon Bridge," known as "The Derry of the South," we have the following legend: "Given by Ensign Loane to Richard Kelly, Esq., for a shooting tryal with ball, July 17th, 1778." The designations "Mr." and "Esquire" had some significance in those days.

I am indebted to F. C. Crossle, M.D., Newry, for the following extract from Gordon's *Newry Chronicle*, 9 July, 1778:

"Derry, July 3, 1778.—Wednesday last being the anniversary of the memorable battle of the Boyne, the same was observed in this city with uncommon demonstrations of joy. In the morning a flag was displayed on the top of the new Spire, and the bells were rung; at one o'clock the first volunteer company marched into the Dimond, and fired three vollies; after that the second independent company paraded through the streets in their new uniforms, from thence proceeded to the new town hall, where they were sumptuously entertained by their worthy and spirited captain, William Lecke, Esq; and the evening concluded with a ball and a grand exhibition of fire works.

List of the officers chosen by the volunteer company of Derry:

John Ferguson, Esq; captain; John Coningham, Esq; second lieutenant; William Swettenham, Esq; third lieutenant; Thomas Venables, Esq; adjutant; rev. Roger Blackall, chaplain; Gardiner Gordon, M.D. surgeon, Mr James Alchison, secretary and treasurer.—Uniforms, scarlet coats faced with black velvet, white waistcoat and breeches, edged with black.

Second company.—Prentice boys of Derry. William Luky, Esq; captain; Stephen Bennet, Esq; first lieutenant; Eneas Murrey, Esq; second lieutenant; George Geedstanes, Esq; third lieutenant; Roger Murrey, Esq; fourth lieutenant; rev. Thomas Hamilton, chaplain; William Patterson, M.D. surgeon.—Uniform, scarlet coats, light infantry fashion, faced with blue, white waistcoats and blue.

Third company.—Londonderry Fusileers. Thomas Bateson, Esq; captain; Daniel Patterson, Esq; first lieutenant; Alexander Scott, Esq; second lieutenant; Dickinson Coningham, Esq; third lieutenant; rev. Harrison Balfour, chaplain; Ham. Maginness, apothecary, surgeon; Alex. Fletcher, secretary and treasurer.—Uniform, scarlet coats faced with buff, buff waistcoats and breeches."

Gold Medal of the Newry Volunteers.

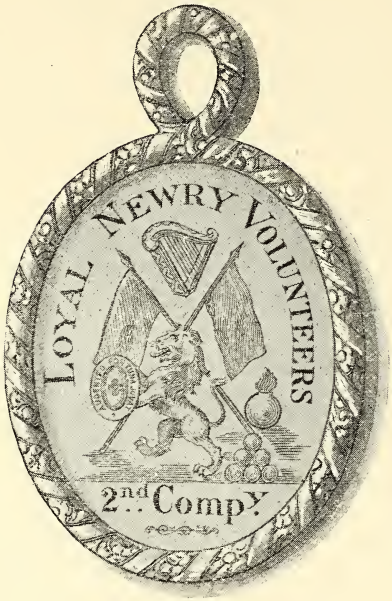
In vol. i, p. 77, 1898, of this Journal, a silver medal of the Newry Rangers is figured, and reference is made to the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the Newry Volunteers. A medal of the 2nd Battalion, which is not named in the *Volunteer's Companion*, has since then been added to my collection, and is here illustrated.

It is oval, of 18-carat gold, weighing 1 oz. 6 dwts., engraved, having a struck and chased rim, and loop. It measures 2⅝ inches by 1¾, and like all the gold medals of the Volunteers is of superior workmanship.

Obverse: Upon a mound, a lion rampant holding a shield and garter, inscribed, "*Audentes fortuna juvat*"[1] ("Fortune favours the brave"), and close to the hind feet of the lion a live shell and pile of round shot. In the background are two banners in saltire, having in the open space between the flagstaffs a harp, and above, "Loyal Newry Volunteers"; below, "2nd

[1] A very similar sentiment, but in different words, is conveyed by the Strokestown Gold Medal, "*Fortuna Favet Fortibvs*" ("Fortune favours the brave").

Comp^{y}" Reverse: "The Gift of the Officers to Serg^{t} A. Michel, as a Reward for his efforts in Drilling & Instructing the Company, March 1784."



Lt.-Col. Gaskell has also in his collection another medal of the "Newry Infantry Regt." It is of silver, oval, struck and engraved, with massive floral border, and loop of a shell pattern.

Obverse: On a sunk centre, a rifleman at attention. On the background, on the right, a hill with four tents upon it; on the left, a hill with a square target; above, "G. R."; below, a scroll inscribed "Newry Inf^{ty} Regt."; legend, "The Volunteers of Ireland." Reverse: "Presented to Ensign G. Foy for merit in the annual trial, C. F. Platoon firing, August 1786."

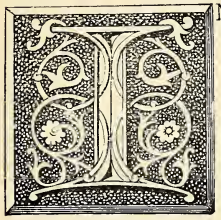
The gold medal represents the Newry Volunteers 2nd Company. The silver medal belonged to the Newry 1st Regiment, or Newry Legion.

Ulster Bibliography.

By E. R. McC. Dix.

Article IV.—*Continued from page 57.*

MONAGHAN.



N the following contribution to the books and pamphlets printed in this town, there will be found some literary items not yet noted of either Strabane or Armagh. These are, first, the fourteen song-books discovered by James Buckley in the British Museum, and, secondly, a weekly literary journal.

It will probably be found, as search progresses, that each town's bibliography indicates special features or characteristics of its own, showing the different dispositions and tastes of its inhabitants.

Many of the titles of the songs or ballads show a local origin which adds much to their worth. The Irish titles, or words, of three or four appeal to Gaelic scholars, and deserve translation. The songs of a nation, or people, are valuable in every way.

The literary journal has been hitherto little, if at all, noticed, and deserves careful examination, and, indeed, an article to itself, outside the province of a mere bibliographer. Its brief records of marriages and deaths of Monaghan people are alone sufficient to make it worth preserving.

I am indebted to A. Albert Campbell for drawing my attention to Professor Witherow's work, *Historical and Literary Memorials of Presbyterianism in Ireland* (2 vols.), which contains much to assist the compiling of Ulster Bibliography.

It is entirely owing to James Buckley's research and labour that the full particulars of the song-books appear. I have also to thank Wm. Ritchie Sharpe for lending for inspection, through the Rev. J. Orr, his unique copy of vol. i. of *Goggin's Ulster Journal.* This privilege I obtained through the aid of the Rev. R. S. Maffett.

The library of the late Sir John T. Gilbert has only just been handed over to the Corporation of Dublin, and will not be available to readers for a considerable time yet. I have therefore at present only the very meagre title of the 17th item in the following list. I believe there was a second Monaghan edition in 1814. The author was William Moffet, according to the British Museum catalogue.

[1770.] A Sermon preached October 24, 1770, at Newbliss, at the Ordination of the Revd. Samuel Rutherford [1 Tim. iv. 12]. The Revd. John Rogers, M.A. *William Wilson.* 8vo. 32 pp. (unfinished).

[Magee College, Derry.]

1787. Dialogue between Students at the College; which contain a Defence of the leading Doctrines of Christianity; also showing their tendency to promote Holiness; interspersed with philosophical observations. The Revd. John Rogers, M.A., Minister of Cahans. 12mo. 104 pp.

[Assembly College, Belfast.]

1787. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
The Musical Piper, or, Mathew Malone the Peace Maker.
To which are added
I. Squire Raynold's Downfall. II. An Answer to Shawn Ouge a Glanea. III. Live and Lov *(sic).* IV. The Goblet of Wine.
8vo. 8 pp.

[British Museum.]

1787. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
Daniel M'Clean's Guacing Instrument.
To which are added
II. The Trump-case. III. Squire Raynold's Downfall.
IV. The Goblet of Wine. V. Lovely Molly.
8vo. 8 pp.

[British Museum.]

1787. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
Hush Cat From under the Table.
To which are added
II. Tweed-side. III. Live and Love. IV. The Goblet of Wine.
V. Castle Berry. VI. The Venus of Longford.
8vo. 8 pp.

[British Museum.]

1788. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
The Coughing Old Man.
To which are added
I. Timothy Gunning's Lamentation. II. The Peep-of-Day-Boys.
III. Serenade.
8vo. 8 pp.

[British Museum.]

1788. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page of a ship in full sail.
Young Squire Reynolds's welcome home to Ireland.
To which are added
II. Larry's Ghost. III. De Night before Larry was stretch'd.
8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

1788. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
The Turf, and Reading Made Easy.
To which are added
II. Pharlha Nhe Kilthee Bawn. III. North Country Beauty.
8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

1788. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
The Irish Robber's Adventure.
To which are added
II. The Elegy on the Death of Captain Allen.
III. Pharlha Nhe Kilthee Bawn.
8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

1788. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
The Disapointed Maid; or the Breeches.
To which are added
II. The Flower of Tyrone. III. The Coching *(sic)* Old Man.
IV. Wandering Sailor.
8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

1789. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
A New Song call'd Cooleen Bawn. II. Mr. Doyle.
III. North Country Beauty.
8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

1789. Song Book, with Woodcut on front page of a lady seated by a window reading a book.
An Answer to the Phœnix of Ulster.
To which are added
II. Ulster's Complaint against Bankruptcy.
III. Reilly's Praise of his lovely Molly.
8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

[1790?] Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
An Answer To Stauka an Vauraga.
To which are added
II. Johnny and Nelly. III. The Phœnix of Ulster.
IV. The Banks of the Dee.
John Brown. 8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

[1790?] Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
The Answer to Shawn ouge a Glanea.
To which are added
II. The Yorkshire Conflict. III. The Phœnix of Ulster.
IV. The Rambling Journeyman.
John Brown. 8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

[1790?] Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
The Dhooraling.
To which are added
II. The Merry Man going to his Grave. III. Auld Robin Gray.
IV. The Maid's Lament.
John Brown. 8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum.]

[1790?] Song Book, with Woodcut on front page.
The Manual Exercise.
To which are added
II. Davie Williamson. III. The Merryman going to his Grave.
IV. The Tobacco-Box.
"*Printed by John Brown*, where Chapman and Dealers can be well assorted with Books, Pamphlets, Ballads, Black and Coloured Pictures, Hardware, &c., on Moderate terms."
8vo. 8 pp.
[British Museum, 11622 Lf. 34 (1–38).]

N.B.—All the fourteen foregoing song-books are bound in one volume, with many similar items printed elsewhere.

1795. Description of the Western Isle. 8vo.
[The late Sir J. T. Gilbert's Library.]

1795. *The Shaking & Translating of Heaven and Earth.* A Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons in Parliament assembled April 19–1649. By Dr. John Owen. To which are annexed, Prophetical Extracts; particularly such as relate to the Revolution in France and the *Decline of the Papal Power in the World*, selected from the writings of Woodwin, Jurieu, Usher, &c. 12mo. lv. + 42 pp. + 13 pp. (*J. Brown*, Bookseller.) Folds in sixes. Paper cover.

[Magee College, Derry.]

1796. This is the earliest date of printing mentioned by Cotton in his Typographical Gazetteer, 2nd series; but he gives no printer's name or item of printing.

1799. Goggin's Ulster Magazine. A Weekly Journal. S. Goggin, Monaghan. Long 4to. 880 pp. (?) Vol. I.

[Wm. Ritchie Sharpe, Aughnaseda, Monaghan.]

N.B.—Each weekly number has two signatures of 4 leaves (or 8 pp.) each; total, 16 pp. This volume is not complete. It begins at p. 73, sig. K, being part of number for January 12th, which would indicate that the journal first appeared on 15th December, 1798. The last number in this volume is for December 14th, and begins at sig. 5M, p. 833. The last page is 840. There would therefore appear to be two numbers wanting; i.e., for 21st and 28th December.

1800. Goggin's Ulster Magazine. A Weekly Journal. S. Goggin, Monaghan. Long 4to. 832 pp. Vol. II. The first number in this volume is for January 3rd, and the first page is paged 1. The last number in this volume is that for December 5th, and its last page is "830" (a misprint for 832). There may be two or three numbers wanting.

[National Library (Joly).]

N.B.—No place or printer is given, but this Magazine was undoubtedly printed in Monaghan or its neighbourhood, judging from internal evidence, etc.

Stephen Goggin was a printer in Monaghan in 1803.

STRABANE (Supplemental).

I subjoin particulars of another work of Strabane printing lately acquired by me.

1780. A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord North, on his Propositions in favour of Ireland. Francis Dobbs, Esq., B.L. *James Blyth.* Large 8vô. 20 pp. Folds in twos, or foliowise. (Query 4to, as much cropped on right side.)

I also wish to acknowledge with hearty appreciation A. Albert Campbell's valuable additions to my list in the last number of this Journal. It is very pleasing to me to observe that three of the items on his list are in his own possession. The edition of the Larger Catechism is a very interesting and rare item.

ARMAGH (Supplemental).

The Rev. W. T. Latimer's contribution to Armagh printing is of special interest, and is perhaps the item on which Cotton based his date of earliest Armagh printing.

Erratum.

The word "fourth" in the last article (supplemental), is an error for "second."

Note by Rev. W. T. Latimer.

In reply to the question of E. R. McC. Dix (page 54), permit me to say that the pamphlet of Rev. Wm. Dickey, printed in 1793 by John Alexander of Strabane, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches, and contains 24 pages.

Miscellanea.

FRANCIS DAVIS.

By John Vinycomb, m.r.i.a.

Of the many poems written upon the death of our late Queen, nothing has appeared equal to "Leaves from our Cyprus and our Oak," by Francis Davis ("The Belfastman"), upon the death of the Prince Consort; which, for striking poetic merit and sympathetic feeling, is beyond praise. This beautiful poem was recalled to my mind by what at first sight seemed an almost parallel thought, uttered by a savage chief when told of the death of "The Great White Queen," recently quoted in the press: "When we look at the heavens to-night, we will see another star." The analogy, however, is more remote than I thought. I will quote the opening lines:

A cry went up before the Lord—a cry
Sudden and sharp, as when a mother's eye
Turns back on flames where still her babe's a-bed:—
"O God—the Prince is dead!"
It spake upon the lightning's wings,
And spread;
It broke upon the sleep of kings
With dread;
The Arab heard it, where he leant
Over his desert bed;
The Indian where his bow was bent—
Each bowed. One said:
"Behold a star is shed!"
The other:
"The White Chief's heart was red—
Wail for our brother!"

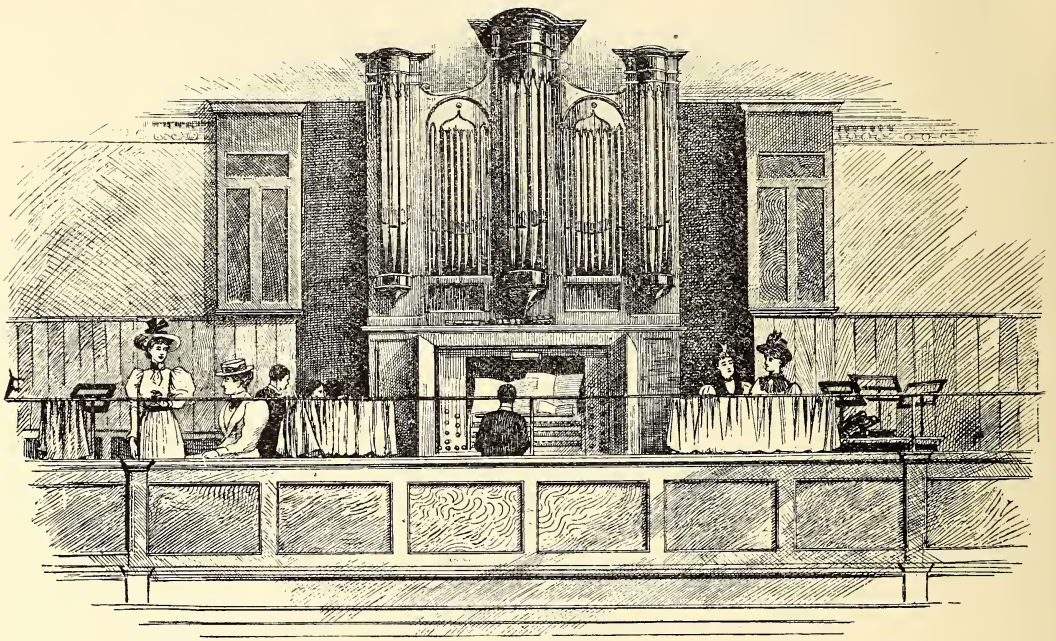
The poem extends over 92 pages, was published anonymously by MacMillan, and called forth the highest praise on all sides. One of the most eminent authorities wrote at the time: "Of the thousand-and-one effusions on the death of Prince Albert, it is no wonder that so few possess any merit, or will be read and remembered by anybody; but this work stands a whole head and shoulders above the ranks of mediocrity." Dr. Craik, Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast, who introduced the work to the publishers, referred to it as "of very remarkable merit indeed; full of deep and tender thought, as well as fancy and of music"; and again he says: "A born poet—there is in it both the soul and form of poetry; the feeling of the artistic in the expression and the music, as well as the 'shaping spirit' of imagination, and the fire of passion."

Gilfillen said of it: "More delicate loyalty, more refined sympathy, she (the Queen) has never met in all her life; and then it is trebly fine, as set in such glowing and elegant verse, 'like apples of gold in a network of silver.'"

Francis Davis in this poem certainly appears in his highest effort. It might well call forth the expression of astonishment from a high critical authority at the extraordinary merit of the work. "I do not understand," he writes to Dr. Craik, "how his appearance above the horizon should have been delayed till now, that he comes into the blue with so much light." Belfast citizens have certainly reason to be proud that such a poet lived, and thought, and died amongst them.

Reviews of Books.

Publications having any bearing upon local matters, or upon Irish or general Antiquarian subjects, will be reviewed in this column.
Books or Articles for Review to be sent to the Editor.



History of the Second Congregation, Belfast, 1708-1900. By S. Shannon Millin. Belfast: W. & G. Baird. Price 10/6.

This volume stands undoubtedly first in the histories of local congregations. It is a pleasure to peruse its pages, so accurate in detail, so concise in phraseology, so painstaking in research, and yet, although entirely denominational, free from every taint of bitterness or partisanship, with no building up by the pulling down of others, a process so common with the chroniclers of kindred bodies. Writers of more pretentious books have here a lesson to learn in this regard. A well wrought-out feature of the book is the biographical chapters relating to the past ministers, many of whom were men of note in their day and generation. Kirkpatrick and Kennedy, Bryson and Drummond, whose portraits are each reproduced, were names of no mean weight in the growing town of Belfast, and helped much to build up its present character. Extracts from their literary works and details of the same are copiously given, whilst the old meeting-house is carefully illustrated, and all the records relating to it clearly set down. We heartily congratulate the author on this most excellent history of one of our oldest and best-known congregations.

* * * *

Stewart's Historical Memoirs of Armagh. Edited by the Rev. Ambrose Coleman, O.P. Dublin: Browne & Nolan. 1900. Price 10/6.

We scarce know how to review this work, as we do not remember having come across any editing on similar lines. The learned editor honestly states in the preface, that the original work, "having been written by a Protestant and mainly for Protestant readers, the work would not be acceptable without many modifications to the Catholic public, for whom the re-issue has been chiefly intended." Keeping this in mind, the work accomplished is highly satisfactory; much cumbrous matter has been omitted, many facts acquired by recent

research have been added, and the few errors corrected. The special work has been done by the Rev. B. MacCarthy, D.D.; the Rev. M. A. Costello, O.P.; and John Ribton Garstin. Taking it as a whole, this well-printed volume supplies a long-felt want, and forms an excellent ecclesiastical history of the primatial city. A short biographical sketch of James Stuart enhances the preface.

* * * *

The Emmet Family. By Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D. Privately printed. New York: 1898.

This is a most elaborate volume, printed and illustrated with love and care, and regardless of expense. Every reference to the family in history, or public or private records, has been laid under contribution, more especially those relating to the ill-fated Robert Emmet. Many rare and lovely portraits have been reproduced with *fac-simile* signatures, and documents dealing with the short life-history and sad death of the Irish patriot, some of them new to us and to Ireland (having been long treasured in exile by this affectionate family), have been fully referred to. Dr. Emmet has effected a work which will form a lasting monument of a race whose fate was so intimately linked with that of Ireland, and of which he is by no means the least worthy member.

* * * *

The Alexandra College Magazine (Dublin: December 1900) contains an excellent and appreciative memoir of the late Miss Margaret Stokes, enriched by a photograph of her taken by Lord Walter FitzGerald whilst she was sketching Moone Cross.

* * * *

The Leisure Hour for August 1900 and January 1901 contains well-illustrated descriptive articles on Irish High Crosses, from the able pen of Goddard H. Orpen.

* * * *

The Irish Weekly and *Ulster Examiner* for 2 and 9 March, 1901, contain a local tale by Owen Varra, dealing with the landing of the French at Carrickfergus. The details relating to Belfast are accurately given.

* * * *

The Derry Standard for 12 November, 1900, contains a lengthened article on "Faughanvale: some glimpses of its past," by a Native. The 1740 Returns are given at length, and other authorities cited.

* * * *

The Irish Presbyterian always contains articles of interest to the antiquary, owing to the versatility of its clever editor, the Rev. D. B. Knox. The numbers for November and December 1900 contain an article made up of copious extracts, entitled "Belfast, as described by travellers," ranging in time from 1670 till the present day.

* * * *

The Genealogical Magazine for February and March contains exhaustive articles on the once notorious Boyne peerage case, which cropped up continuously in different courts all through the last century.

* * * *

Proceedings of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society (1900). Published by Sealy, Bryers & Walker, Dublin. Price 2/6.

We gladly welcome the first part. It contains the vice-president's opening address, and papers on the De Burgo Castles and Pre-Norman Galway.

The Open Window. Newry. Price 6d.

We have referred to this annual before, and gladly do so again. The local annals are of value, and must interest a large circle of people. Biography, topography, and history, are all represented in text and picture.

* * * *

Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

The report for 1900 is before us, recording great strides during the year, and expressing bright hopes for the future. The results in the National Schools have been excellent, considering the tardy recognition of the claims of the National language by the Commissioners even in Irish-speaking districts. The passes in Irish in 1899 amounted to 1,371, as compared with 532 in 1889. We would like to see a unit added to the end of these figures. A list is given of those who qualified to teach Irish at the examination held last July. Belfast has only one representative on that list—William Falconer of Hemsworth Street. We wish this Society every success in its most laudable efforts to save the tongue to which we as a people owe so much.

* * * *

The Library of the Nore.—Pebbles from a Brook. By John Eglinton. Price 2/–. And *Sunset Town and other Poems.* By Paul Cregan. Price 1/6. Printed by Standish O'Grady at Kilkenny.

If Kilkenny can continue to turn out books like this, it has arrived at an era in its history, a turning point, when better things are in store for it. We have seldom seen in Ireland clearer and more readable type; the paper is quite artistic, with wide margins; the whole covered in dull green and well titled. We look forward to seeing many more from the same press.

ULSTER JOURNAL
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Two Clogher Relics.

BY THE REV. J. E. MACKENNA, M.R.I.A.

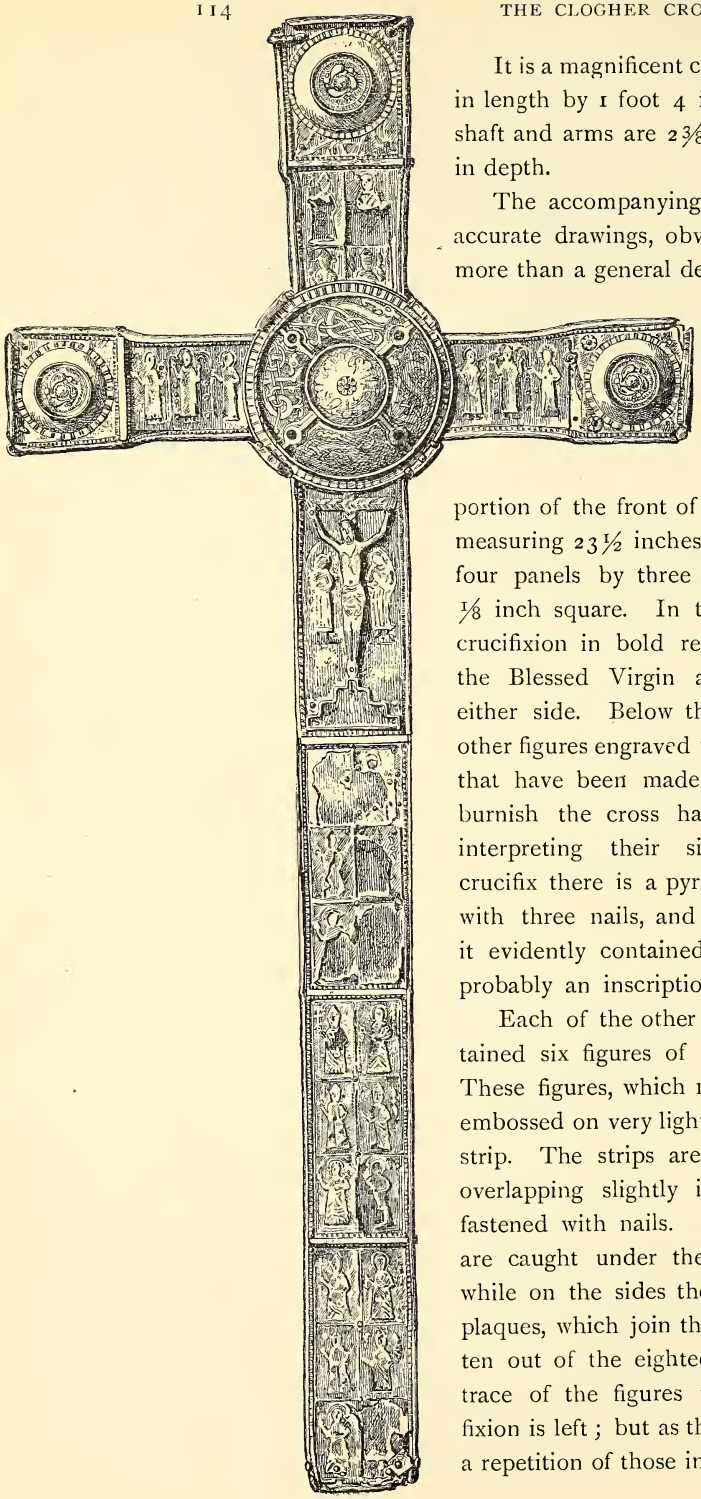
The Clogher Cross.

THE casual visitor to the National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin, cannot fail to observe that a number of the finest specimens of early Irish metal-work which grace that unique collection have come from the diocese of Clogher.

The antiquary's acquaintance with the *acts* of Clogher saints, who were distinguished as metal-workers, prepares him for the rich harvest of ecclesiastical shrines reaped by Petrie and O'Donovan in Moraghan and Fermanagh, and it will prevent his being surprised to learn that these eminent pioneers failed to glean the last sheaf.[1]

Some time ago, an old Fermanagh-man presented the Rev. Edward Quigley, C.C., Ederney, with one of the most interesting reliquaries brought to light in Ireland within the past century. He at once presented it to the Very Rev. Dr. Mulhern, St. MacCarten's Seminary, Monaghan, for the Diocesan Museum. Through the latter gentleman's courtesy, I am enabled to give the readers of the *Ulster Journal* a brief description of it.

[1] St. Deagha, or Dageus, the founder and patron of Inniskeen (Co. Louth), a kinsman of St. Molaise of Devenish, was a renowned metal-worker. Colgan, quoting the Calendar of Cashel, says of him: "Fabricavit CCC campanas, CCC peda pastoralia, . . . fuitque primarius S. Kierani faber." St. Senach, the founder of Derrybrusk, on the shores of Lough Erne, a relative of St. Columba, was a famous metal-worker (*vide Trias Thaumat*, p. 431).



THE CLOGHER CROSS.

It is a magnificent cross, measuring 2 feet 9¼ inches in length by 1 foot 4 inches across the arms. The shaft and arms are 2⅜ inches in width and 1¼ inch in depth.

The accompanying illustrations, reproduced from accurate drawings, obviate the necessity of anything more than a general description.

The ground-work of the cross is oak, plated with bronze The ornamentation, which was superimposed on this plating, is very interesting. The lower portion of the front of the shaft, under the cross-tree, measuring 23½ inches by 2⅜ inches, is divided into four panels by three prominent ribs, each about ⅛ inch square. In the upper panel there is a fine crucifixion in bold relief, with embossed figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John riveted on, on either side. Below these figures are faint traces of other figures engraved upon the ground. The attempts that have been made time after time to clean and burnish the cross have removed all possibility of interpreting their significance. Underneath the crucifix there is a pyramidal piece, held in its place with three nails, and forming a base for the cross: it evidently contained a thin inset of some kind, probably an inscription.

Each of the other three panels on the front contained six figures of bishops, abbots, and abbesses. These figures, which measure 1¾ inch in height, are embossed on very light strips of bronze, three on each strip. The strips are laid vertically in the panels, overlapping slightly in the centre, where they are fastened with nails. Their edges at top and bottom are caught under the ribs, which form the panels; while on the sides they are caught under the fluted plaques, which join the front and side plates. Only ten out of the eighteen figures remain. Scarcely a trace of the figures in the panel under the crucifixion is left; but as the figures in the lower panel are a repetition of those in the panel immediately over it,

it appears at least probable that all three panels were alike.

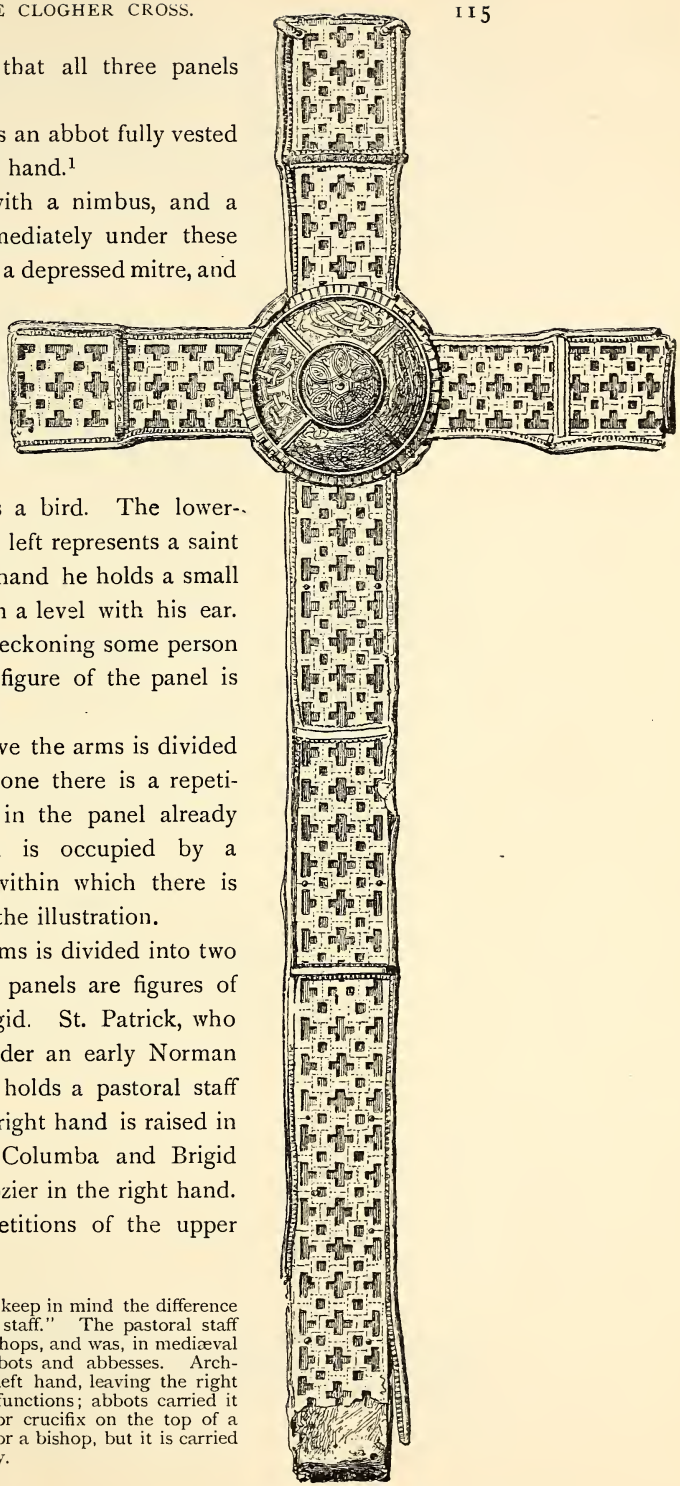
The upper figure to the left is an abbot fully vested and having a crozier in his right hand.[1]

To his left is an abbess with a nimbus, and a staff in her right hand. Immediately under these there is, to the left, an abbot with a depressed mitre, and a crozier in his right hand; and to the right, another ecclesiastic, vested in a cope, and holding a roll of paper in his right hand. On either side, and on a level with his head, there is a bird. The lowermost figure in the panel to the left represents a saint with a nimbus. With his left hand he holds a small cross over his shoulder, and on a level with his ear. His right hand is raised as if beckoning some person towards him. The remaining figure of the panel is practically obliterated.

The front of the shaft above the arms is divided into two panels. In the lower one there is a repetition of the four upper figures in the panel already described. The upper panel is occupied by a beautiful cashal-shaped boss, within which there is the divergent pattern shown in the illustration.

The front of each of the arms is divided into two panels. On each of the inner panels are figures of SS. Columba, Patrick, and Brigid. St. Patrick, who occupies the centre, stands under an early Norman canopy. In his left hand he holds a pastoral staff of an early Irish type, and his right hand is raised in the act of benediction. SS. Columba and Brigid have each a nimbus, and a crozier in the right hand. The two outer panels are repetitions of the upper panel of the shaft.

[1] To avoid confusion, it is well to keep in mind the difference between a "crozier" and a "pastoral staff." The pastoral staff belongs officially to archbishops and bishops, and was, in mediæval times, given by courtesy to certain abbots and abbesses. Archbishops and bishops carried it in the left hand, leaving the right free for benedictions and other similar functions; abbots carried it in right hand. The crozier, a cross or crucifix on the top of a staff, is never carried by an archbishop or a bishop, but it is carried before them by one of the inferior clergy.



THE CLOGHER CROSS (back view).

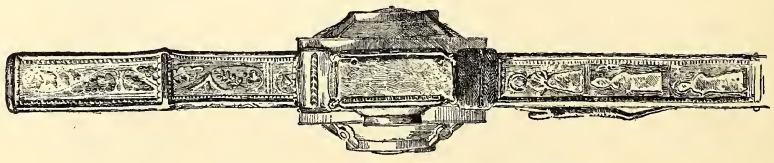
The back of the cross exhibits a very interesting specimen of the fretwork that we are familiar with on the back of the Stowe Missal and the Columbian Shrine. The illustration obviates the necessity of a lengthened description.

The two sides are divided into panels corresponding with the panels of the front. The first, second, and fourth panels, going upwards to the arms, contained each three figures. The third panel on either side was filled with the

THE DEUS BOSS ON THE FRONT OF CROSS.

Anglo-Norman symbolical floral ornamentation that covers the sides of the head, and the upper and lower portions of the arm of the cross. It is a combination of fern, oak leaf, and acorn, with an occasional trefoil thrown in.

The six angles at the top and extremities of the two arms were finished with strong plaques, firmly riveted through the entire thickness of the cross.



SECTION OF CROSS SHOWING THE BOSSES.

The two on the top remain, as shown in the illustration. One of them is slightly displaced; the others are missing, but the rivets which once held them in their place remain.

The plaques on the edges, the ribs which cut up the front and back into panels, and the figure of Christ in the crucifixion, were plated with silver, but most of it has been rubbed away. There are faint traces of an inscription in Irish characters on the two lower ribs between the panels on the front: only two letters of it can be deciphered.

THE AMEN BOSS FROM THE BACK OF CROSS.

The reliquary which forms the central boss measures 5 inches in diameter. The details of its ornament are shown in the accompanying illustrations. They are particularly interesting as illustrations of the debasing influence of Anglo-Norman ideas on Irish art.

The interlaced work on the front of the boss consists of four beautifully-worked capitals—DEUS (God). The four interlaced letters in the corresponding spaces on the back spell AMEN. The pattern in the central space of the back is made up of two bands interlaced into six loops, intended,

probably, as a symbol of the attributes of God. Within one of these loops there is an interlaced figure of eight, the symbol of regeneration; in another there are two hearts entwined. The remaining four have floral designs. The six spaces between these loops and the circle which encloses them, have each a *triquetra* knot, a symbol of the Trinity. The interlaced panels on both front and back were richly gilded, and the ribs which separated them were plated with silver. In each of these ribs, on the front, there is a circular opening, ¼ inch in diameter. Two of these are filled with a dark-blue paste. The two discs forming the reliquary are kept in their place by four neatly wrought pieces in the four angles of the cross: two of these, at opposite angles, are hinged to the front disc and doubled over the edge of the back one; the other two are hinged to the back disc and doubled over the edge of the front one. This cross was preserved, until about thirty years ago, in Gewalt Church, about a mile from the present Toora Church.

In the absence of any written account of it, and of any tradition about it, I am unwilling to attempt to put its date in figures. The decidedly Gothic character of its floral ornamentation would assign it to a period later than that of the Cross of Cong (A.D. 1153), but the style in which its Irish ornament is executed forbids us to attribute it to a very much later date.

The Domnach Airgid.

EW, if any, readers of Carleton's *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry* have ever closed the volume without expressing a desire to know the authentic history of *the Donagh*, around which he has woven one of the most characteristic products of his imagination. His story is familiar in every Irish household; but the history of the venerable shrine that gave it a name is unknown. The results of the labours of Drs. Petrie and O'Curry, who tried to elucidate its history, are buried away under the dust of undisturbed repose, on the shelves of libraries to which the average reader has not access. The writer of this sketch aims at putting in popular form what the antiquary has been able to glean from the shreds and fragments which go to make up *the Donagh's* history.

Our Irish forefathers, a thousand years ago, were far in advance of their time. They were thoroughly imbued with the modern bibliomaniac's horror of "cutting and binding." On the Continent, copies of the sacred Scriptures, missals, and antiphonaries—especially if they belonged to a patron saint—were furnished with bindings so ornamental and costly that they were frequently

considered a sufficient ransom for a monarch; while in Ireland they were regarded as far too sacred to be entrusted to the sacrilegious hands of the bookbinder—far too precious to be rendered more valuable by the addition of gold and diamonds. They were left untouched, or placed in shrines on which the artist's skill was freely lavished. Long ago, almost every Irish church was provided with a costly reliquary and a *Cumdach;* i.e., "a case made of gold, embossed bronze, or silver, in which a copy of the Gospels and other sacred writings were enclosed, and which was generally ornamented in the richest manner and inlaid with precious stones." Three of the oldest of these shrines now known to exist belonged to the diocese of Clogher: the *Domnach Airgid*, the *Cumdach Molaise*, and the *Lough Erne Shrine.*[1]

The *Domnach Airgid* is one of the most interesting Irish ecclesiastical relics in existence; and the first place, in point of time, must be assigned to the venerable manuscript which it contained.

When St. Patrick found St. MacCarten, his strong man, breaking down under the weight of years and the trying labours of his mission, and no longer able to bear him on his broad shoulders, he resigned to him the See of Clogher, which he had already established and got into working order, and sought for himself "fresh fields and pastures new" in the vicinity of royal Emania. It is thus the ancient life of St. Patrick, attributed to St. Evin, records the generous recognition by Ireland's Apostle of the merits of his trusted co-adjutor: "After some days he [St. Patrick] appointed St. MacCarten to the episcopal See of Clogher, which is not far distant from the metropolitan See of Armagh, and with him left a certain silver shrine, popularly called the 'Domnagh Airgid,' which the man of God received from heaven, when coming to Ireland."[2]

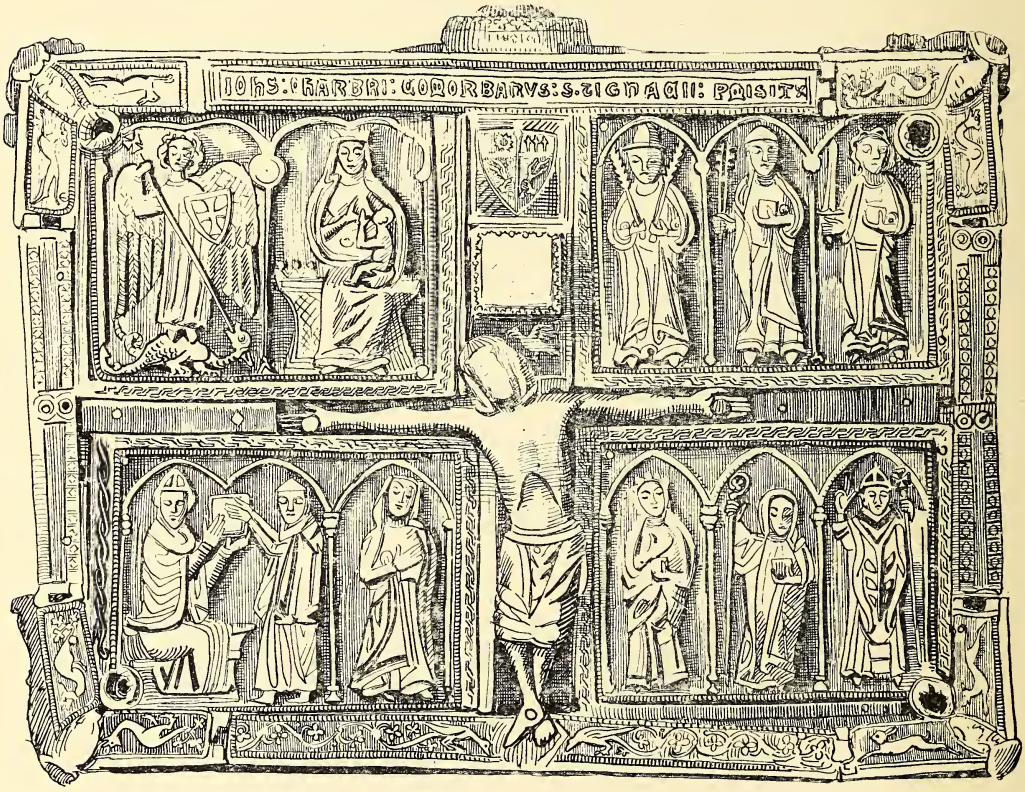
As it stands at present in the National Museum, *the Donagh* is an oblong box, measuring 9 ins. long by 7 ins. wide and 5 ins. high. It is in reality composed of three different boxes: the inner one of yew, the second or middle one of copper plated with silver, the third or outer one of silver plated with gold. The yew box is probably the contemporary of the MS. it contained. There is no means of fixing the date of the second or middle box: the scroll-work with which it is ornamented may belong to any period between the sixth and twelfth centuries: we are inclined to assign it to the early part of that period. St. Evin, who wrote in the seventh century, speaks of it as a *Silver Shrine;* and it is only the silver ornamentation on the second cover that could justify that appellation. The inscription on the outer cover fixes its date: "Johs: O'Karbri: Comorbanus: S: Tignacci: Pmist"; i.e., John O'Carbary, successor of St. Tigernach, allowed (this shrine to be made). The name of the maker is also recorded: "Joannes: O'Barrdam: Fabricairt";

[1] See *Devenish: Its History, Antiquities, and Traditions*, pp. 30–41.

[2] *Vide Tr. Tha.*, p. 149, and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 738.

i.e., John O'Bardam made (this shrine). John O'Carbary, successor of St. Tigernach, in the abbey of Clones, died in 1353.

The ornamentation on the outer cover of *the Domnach* is amongst the finest specimens of Irish fourteenth-century symbolism extant. On the top is a figure of Christ in *alto relievo*, with figures of eleven saints in *basso relievo*. Over the crucifixion is a dove (the Holy Ghost) enamelled in gold, and a reliquary covered with a crystal, "which," says Petrie, "probably contained a portion of the true cross." Immediately over this is a shield on which the instruments of the Passion are emblazoned in blue and red paste; and above



TOP OF THE "DOMNACH AIRGID."

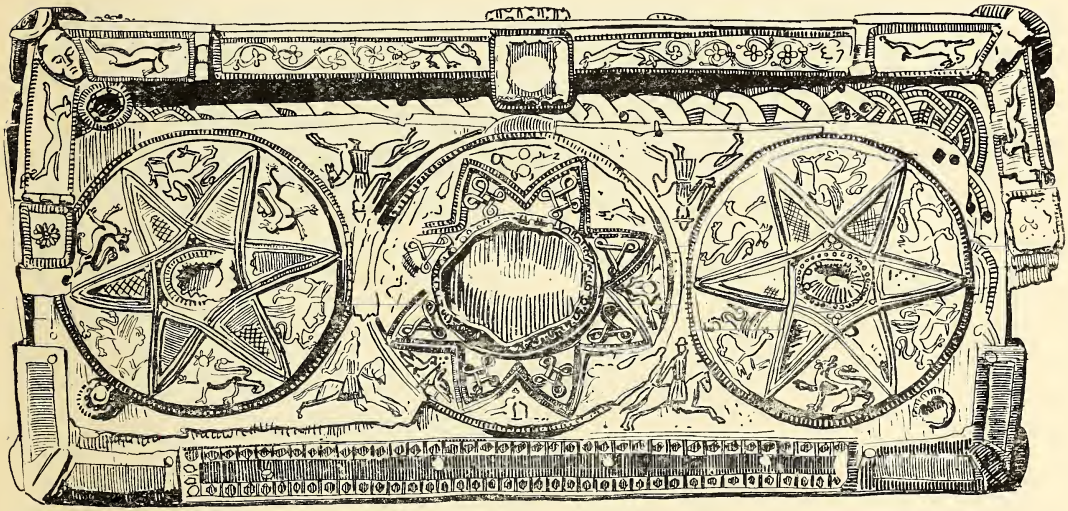
this again there is another reliquary, similarly covered with a crystal, but of smaller size. The eleven figures are arranged in four oblong compartments. In the lower right-hand compartment we have the three patrons of Ireland: SS. Columba, Brigid, and Patrick. St. Patrick is vested in chasuble and mitre. In his left hand he holds a crozier, and his right hand is raised in benediction.

In the compartment immediately above this are figures of the apostles SS. James, Peter, and Paul. The fact that the abbey of Clones was dedicated under the invocation of SS. Peter and Paul probably accounts for the

departure, in this instance, from the usual custom of selecting the three chosen apostles (Peter, James, and John), when only three are represented. St. Peter is in the centre.

> "Two keys he bore of metals twain.
> The golden opes, the iron shuts amain."
> *(Milton.)*

In the upper compartment, to the left, is the Blessed Virgin, seated with the Divine Infant on her knee, and St. Michael bearing a shield and spearing a dragon. Two-thirds of the fourth compartment are taken up with a bishop, seated, in the act of presenting a *Cumdach* to an ecclesiastic: a commemoration of the presentation of *the Domnach* to St. MacCarten (*vide Acta Sanct.*, p. 738). The remaining portion of this compartment is occupied with a female figure in the habit of a nun, and pressing her right hand upon her heart. There is



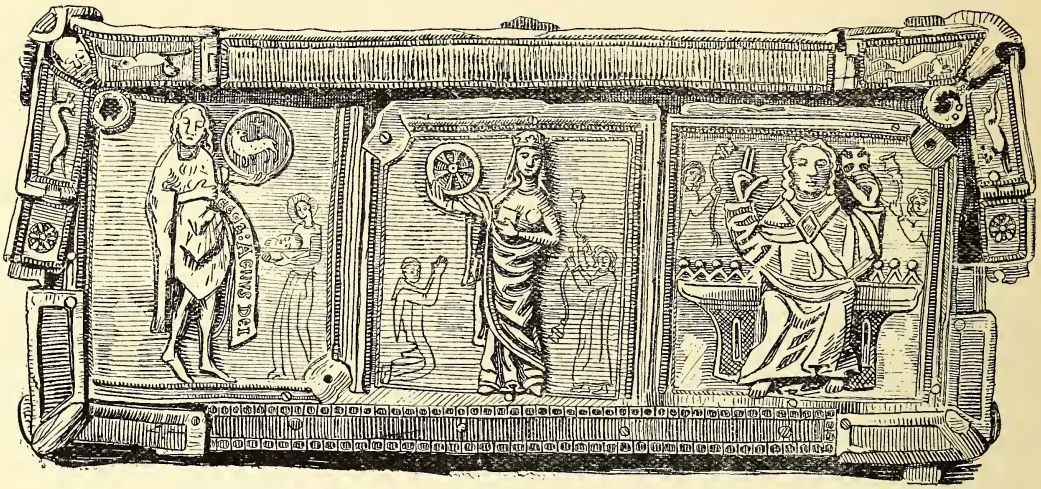
FRONT OF THE "DOMNACH AIRGID."

nothing to justify us in giving her a name, and nothing to stand in the way of our believing that it represents St. Fanchea of Rossory, near Enniskillen, a native of Clogher, and a near relative of St. Tigernach or St. Dymphna, also a native of Clogher, whose memory has ever been revered in the diocese.

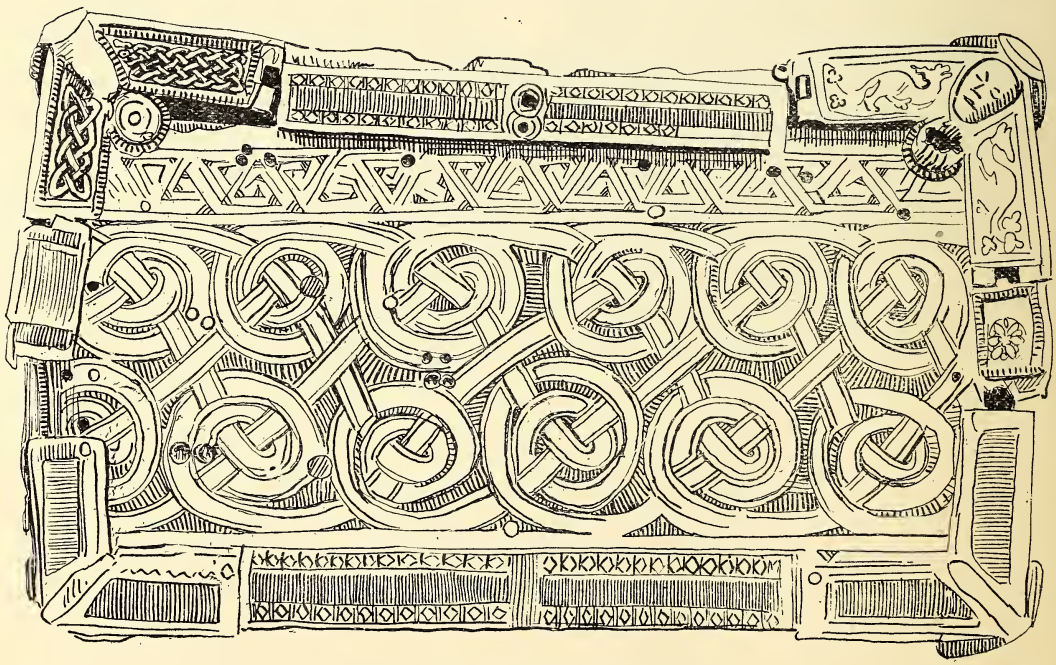
The front of the shrine is divided into three circular compartments, and in the centre of each is a crystal covering a reliquary. They are surrounded with figures of animals, and conspicuous among the latter are four horsemen bearing swords. "These," says Petrie, "exhibit with minute accuracy the costume of the nobility in Ireland in the fourteenth century"; and he adds that he could not divine their significance. He had evidently forgotten that "a plumed knight, mounted, sword in hand," was, at an early period, adopted as the insignia or arms of a section of the Maguires of Fermanagh. The introduction

of this device was probably intended as a compliment to the Maguires in return for a generous subscription towards the expenses of the shrine.

One of the sides is divided into three compartments. On the ground of the centre one are engraved a monk in the attitude of prayer and an

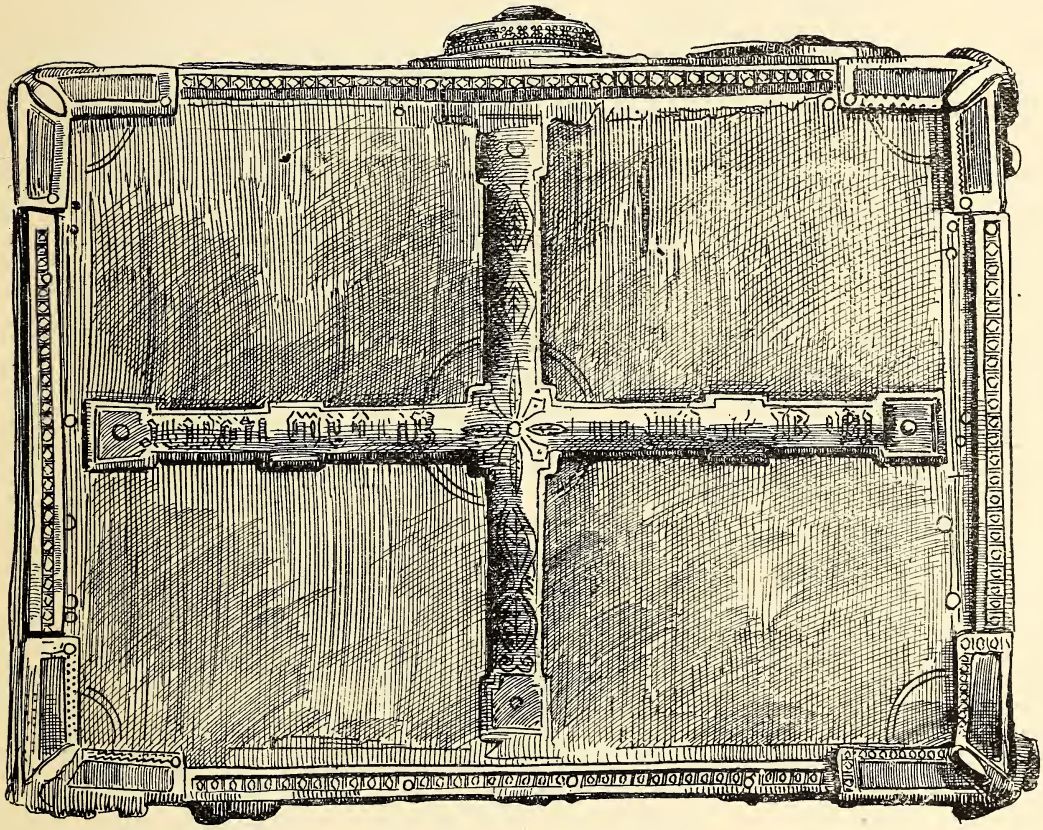


END SIDE OF THE "DOMNACH AIRGID."



END SIDE OF THE "DOMNACH AIRGID."

acolyte swinging two censers. Between them is a figure of St. Catherine, in relief, crowned and bearing her wheel. In the compartment to her left there is a seated figure holding a small cross in his left hand (see illustration).[1] On the ground are engraved acolytes swinging thuribles. The bench on which this figure is seated is of peculiar design, and resembles that on which the Blessed Virgin is seated, on the top of the shrine. The remaining compartment on this side has, in relief, a figure of St. John the Baptist, bearing in one hand a figure of the Lamb, and in the other a scroll, with the



BOTTOM OF THE "DOMNACH AIRGID."

inscription "Ecce Agnus Dei." On the field to his left is engraved a figure of Herodia's dancing daughter, holding a dish, which contains the Baptist's head.

The bottom of the shrine is ornamented with a large cross, on which are traces of an inscription in Gothic characters. Only one word is legible: **Cloachar.**

[1] This figure is almost an exact reproduction of the figure of Christ on the cover of the ninth-century *Carolingian* Missal preserved at Achen (*vide* Davis's *Charlemagne*, p. 146).

The accompanying illustrations, made from recent photographs of the shrine, render more detailed description unnecessary.

The workmanship throughout is of a very high order. The human figures are well proportioned in all their parts; and although they cannot be regarded as perfect models of "the human form divine," they are a decided improvement on the figure subjects on most contemporary shrines.

Dr. Petrie, after a careful examination of *the Domnach* and its contents, concludes that it embodies the identical reliquary given by St. Patrick to St. MacCarten, because

(1) The name Domnach, by which it is known, and which is used only in connection with St. Patrick's time, is only once applied to a reliquary—the one given by St. Patrick to St. MacCarten.

(2) The size and form of the box show clearly that it was intended to receive a book, and the natural inference is that it contained a MS. which belonged to the saint.

(3) Within this box is found a manuscript apparently as old as the days of the saint.

What reason, then, can there be for supposing that it is not a MS. which St. Patrick brought to Ireland with him—the one for which the yew box was originally made? It is not improbable, as Petrie adds, that the existence of the MS. was unknown to the biographers of SS. Patrick and MacCarten, who speak of it as a reliquary only. The outer cover was not made to open, and the relics deposited in it were not brought into Ireland earlier than the twelfth century.

It would be difficult to account for the preservation of *the Domnach* through the various fires that devastated Clones, if we did not know that, like the *Bachall-Iosa* and the *Canon-Phadruig*, it had its special *Maer*, or keeper, whose honour and endowments depended on its safe custody; whose most vigilant care was bestowed upon it; and whose responsibility was enhanced by the spiritual terrors which menaced any dereliction of duty in the conservation of an object whose guardian saint was believed to resent, as a personal injury, any affront which was offered to the trust.

When the Rev. John Groves wrote an account of *the Domnach* for Shaw Mason's *Parochial Survey of Ireland* in 1819, "it was kept near Brookborough, in the direction of Fivemiletown."[1] In 1832, Smith, bookseller, Dublin, bought it from an old woman named Maguire, near Enniskillen, in whose possession it had been for some years. Colonel Westenra (afterwards Lord Rossmore) purchased it from Smith for £300, and in 1847 handed it over to the Royal Irish Academy on the payment of that sum. In 1891 it was removed with the Academy's Collection of Antiquities to the National Museum of Ireland, where it still remains. The precious manuscript it enshrined

[1] *Vide* Mason's *Parochial Survey*, vol. iii, under Errigal-Keeroge, p. 163.

is classed 24, Q. 23, in the Library of the R.I.A. It is written on thick vellum, on ruled lines, and appears to have consisted originally of about 150 folios, measuring 9 inches by 6¼ inches. Only 39 folios remain, and these are in a very fragmentary state. There is but one column of twenty-one lines on each page, written in a regularly-formed semi-uncial character. There are no corrections or interlineations except such as are in the hand of the original scribe, and he does not appear to have been a careful copyist, as he frequently omitted whole verses. The absence of corrections by later scribes points to the great reverence with which the MS. was regarded, as a relic of Ireland's Apostle, by those who were privileged in having some part in its preservation through the vicissitudes of fifteen centuries.

The average Irishman who takes any interest in Irish antiquities may sneer at Carleton's estimate of the Irishman's reverence for *the Domnach.* He is welcome to his sneer; but let him turn to page 146 of vol. ii of the *State Papers,* and he will find that, on 19th March, 1529, the Government officials set the seal of their authority upon this reverence.

Churchwardens of the Parish of Bangor, Co. Down.

By the Rev. CHARLES SCOTT, M.A.

SOME time ago the editor handed to me some extracts from Visitation Records which were made, no doubt, for legal purposes: they relate to Bangor; but there are also some relating to Killcoo, Cairncastle, Ballinderry, Donaghadee, Ardkeen, Saintfield, St. Andrew's, Killyleagh, Killead, and Comber. It is only in the case of Bangor that the churchwardens are mentioned. As these are the men of most prominence in the parish, such entries are of great local interest. The entries are sometimes in Latin, but most of the later ones are in English. Bangor, in the first entry, is marked as a vicarage. This is, however, a mistake, as it was an impropriate curacy; that is to say, the whole tithes (rectorial and vicarial) had belonged to a monastery, and at the dissolution had passed to a lay grantee, who was responsible for the salary of a curate to perform the spiritual duties. Many of the largest and most important parishes in Down and Connor were in this position: a mere pittance remained available for the support of the parish minister.

CHURCHWARDENS OF BANGOR.

1720 Edward Symson, James Hamilton.
1721 James Blackwood, Alex. Hutching.
1730 Thomas Cowdan, Francis Nicholson.
1731 James Blackwood, Ninian Tate.
1732 James McHutcheon, James McGibbon.
1733 Thom. Cowdan, James Martin.
1735 James Crawford, Robert Adair.
1737 Alex. Hamilton, Joseph Rankin.
1738 G. C. Purse, James Blackwood.
1739 William Bryson, Alex. White.
1742 Alex. Hamilton, John Magown.
1744 James Blackwood, Charles Brett.
1745 James Blackwood, Charles Brett.
1747 Robert Blackwood, James Blackwood.
1748 Robert Blackwood, James Blackwood.

1752 Hugh Jackson, William Nicholson.
1753 Michael Echlin, Patrick Cleland.
1755 Robert Blackwood, Esq.; Alex. White.
1756 George Leech, Robt. Millar.
1758 Henry Warring, Esq.; John Blackwood.
1759 Henry Warring, Robert Blackwood, Esq.
1760 Henry Warring, Robert Blackwood, Esq.
1761 Robert Blackwood, Esq.; Henry Waring, Esq.
1762 Henry Warring, Esq.; Robt. Blackwood, Esq.
1763 Sir Robt. Blackwood, Henry Waring, Esq.
1764 Sir Robt. Blackwood, Henry Waring, Esq.
1765 Henry Warring, Esq.; Sir Robert Blackwood.
1766 Sir Robert Blackwood, Henry Warring, Esq.
1767 Henry Warring, Esq.; Sir Robert Blackwood.
1768 John Blackwood, Patk. Cleland.
1769 John Blackwood, Patk. Cleland.
1770 John Blackwood, Hugh White.
1771 Hugh White, gent.; John Blackwood, Esq.
1772 John Crawford, William Gibson.
1773 James Gray, James Johnson.
1774 James Gray, James Johnson.
1775 Sir John Blackwood, Robert Stewart, Esq.
1777 Sir John Blackwood, David Kerr, Esq.
1778 Hugh Jackson, Pat. Cleland.
1779 Hugh Jackson, Pat. Cleland.
1780 James Gray, Hugh White.
1781 Hugh White, Esq.; James Gray.
1782 Hugh White, Esq.; James Gray.

From 1720, Robert Hamilton appeared as vicar, and John Seyers as parish clerk.

1730—James Clewlow is entered as curate. A note is made: "Vicarage House formerly kept in repair by y^e^ min^r^ but now out of repair." There is also a Latin entry: "Domus ædificand, et reparand."

1755—James Clewlow, "cur. improp^r^," excus^t^.

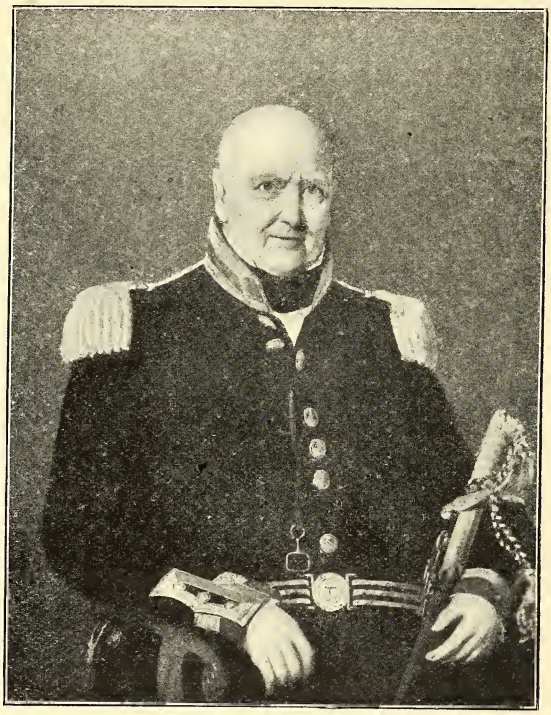
1747—It is noted that John Kell is schoolmaster.

1752—Peter Winder is curate, and it is noted: "An impropriate cure in the presentation of the Earl of Carrick and Mr. Justice Ward. Church in very good order. Parsonage. 12 acres of Glebe Terrier to be made. Registry book, Chalice, & Paten. 20 communicants. Charles McCarol, English schoolmaster."

1759—Peter Winder exc^d^ "sick of gout." 1761—"Infirm."

Sir Isaac Wilson, M.D.

By JOHN J. MARSHALL.



SIR ISAAC WILSON, M.D.

This eminent physician belonged to the north of Ireland, having been born in the townland of Drumrusk, in the county of Armagh, in the year 1757. Descended from an old north-of-England stock, the family at this time had acquired some landed property in the county, of which part was let, and the remainder kept in their own hands for farming purposes. The grandfather of the subject of this memoir was Alexander Wilson; and we have no record of whether he had any other family than one son, named John Wilson, who married Elizabeth White, or, as in those days, she was called *Betty* White. It would appear that she had been an orphan; as the family tradition runs, that "she was reared in the house of a Presbyterian minister, who lived in a townland near Blackwatertown." John Wilson and Betty White had a family of eight sons and daughters, of whom Isaac was the second son.

He studied for the medical profession, presumably at Edinburgh: Scotland, in his day, being the place to which north-of-Ireland students resorted to complete their studies for the medical profession and Presbyterian ministry. He entered the British navy as a surgeon on the ship with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The prince being seized with a

dangerous fever, Doctor Wilson attended him during his illness; and to the doctor's care and skill the prince attributed his recovery, and remained ever after his friend.

With his professional advancement, Doctor Wilson did not neglect his family, one of whom, Adam, was an insurgent in 1798. A price was set upon his head, and he lay concealed for months in Drumsollin churchyard, food being conveyed to his hiding-place by his sister Nancy (or Anne). At length the hardships he endured affected his health, and he became dangerously ill, so that there was nothing for it but to risk discovery by removing him to his mother's house. A servant, "one Pat Carbery," betrayed him to the soldiers, who surrounded the house, demanding him as a prisoner.

His mother came out, and said: "I promise that my son shall surrender for trial; but should Pat Carbery ever stand in my sight, I will shoot him like a dog": and well it was for Pat that no harm befell Adam Wilson, whose mother was a woman high-spirited and determined enough to have kept her word.

Adam Wilson was tried in the old court-house of Armagh, and acquitted upon the first charge. A friend of standing in the county had a horse in waiting, and by some means smuggled him off. He escaped to France, and from that country to America. Afterwards when the excitement of the insurrection had blown over, his brother, Doctor Wilson, gave him the position of mate on a trading vessel owned by him, but even here ill-luck still followed, for the vessel was wrecked, but he was fortunate in being able to swim ashore, his box of clothes luckily also being thrown upon the beach by the waves. This was sufficient experience of a seafaring life, and he now returned to his native Drumrusk, where his brother, the doctor, still befriending him, he was supplied with sufficient funds to lend money and discount bills. He married a lady of some property near Enniskillen, by whom he had one son, John, and a daughter.

The sun of royal favour continued to shine on Doctor Wilson, and he was sent privately by the King to report on the health and constitution of the Duchess of Kent,[1] previous to her marriage, which he did favourably, becoming afterwards domestic physician to the Duke of Kent; and it was in virtue of this position that he officiated at the birth of the Princess Victoria, afterwards Queen. The following is a copy of the bulletin issued announcing the event:

KENSINGTON PALACE,
May 24th, 1819.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered of a princess this morning at a quarter past four o'clock.

I. WILSON.
(Signed) D. D. DAVIS.

[1] Victoria Mary Louisa, fourth daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Saalfield-Coburg, and widow of Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, married to Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, at Coburg, 29th May, 1818.

On the 9th day of June, 1828, Doctor Wilson, now a successful and wealthy member of his profession, had from Garter, King of Arms, a confirmation of the family arms, with additions relating to his services and achievements, in the following terms :

To All and Singular to whom these presents shall come :

Sir George Nayler, Knight Garter, Principal King of Arms, and Ralph Bigland, Esquire, Clarenceaux, King of Arms of the South East and West Parts of England from the River Trent Southwards, send Greeting—

Whereas, Isaac Wilson, Doctor of Physic, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, Physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, Domestic Physician to His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and now one of the Physicians to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, second son of John Wilson, late of Drumrusk in the County of Armagh, Gentleman, deceased and Grandson of Alexander Wilson of the same place, Gentleman, also deceased, descended from an ancient family in the North of England, which bore for their armorial ensigns a Wolf Salient on a Chief, a Fleur de lis between two Etoiles, the memorialist requests the favor of His Grace's warrant to confirm such arms and crest allusive to his medical service in the Navy as may be deemed proper to be borne by him and his Descendants, and by the Descendants of his said Grandfather, Alexander Wilson of Drumrusk, aforesaid, Gentleman, deceased, with due and proper differences according to the Laws of arms. And forasmuch, as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the second day of June, Instant, authorize and direct us to grant, exemplify and confirm such Arms and Crest accordingly.

Know ye therefore that We, the said Garter and Clarenceaux, in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by Virtue of the Letters Patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have devised and do by these Presents grant, exemplify and confirm unto said Isaac Wilson, the Arms following, that is to say, Ermine a Wolf Salient Vert, supporting with the forepaws a Staff entwined with a Serpent proper, between two Fleur de lis in Chief and a Trefoil in base of the Second Chief wavy Sable, thereon a Naval Crown Or between two Etoiles Argent. And for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours, a Demi Wolf Vert gorged with a Naval Crown Or charged on the shoulder with an Etoile Argent, in the mouth a Trefoil Vert, and supporting a Staff entwined with a Serpent as in the Arms, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used *Forever* hereafter by him, the said Isaac Wilson, and his Descendants, and by the Descendants of his said late Grandfather, Alexander Wilson, deceased, with due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms.

THE ARMS OF SIR ISAAC WILSON.

In Witness whereof, We, the said Garter and Clarenceaux King of Arms, have to these Presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of our several offices this Ninth day of June, in the Ninth day of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

(Signed) RALPH BIGLAND, Clarenceaux King of Arms,
(Signed) GEORGE NAYLER, Garter.

The Princess Victoria, when she succeeded to the throne, on the demise of her uncle, William IV., was neither ungrateful nor unmindful of her old physician. Her Majesty presented him with a portrait of herself set in diamonds, and "was graciously pleased *personally* to confer the honour, degree, and dignity of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon Isaac Wilson, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, at St. James's Palace, on the twenty-first day of February, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight," being the first knighthood bestowed by the young Queen.

Doctor (now Sir Isaac) Wilson, in addition to his medical degrees, was a fellow of the Royal Society. He held the appointments of Physician to the Royal Naval Hospitals at Plymouth and Haslar. Although an old man when knighted, he lived to wear his title almost seven years, and died unmarried, his fortune going to his relatives. The announcement of his death in *The Times* of December 12th, 1844, is as follows :

> On the 2nd inst., at Bognor, in his 88th year, Sir Isaac Wilson, M.D. and F.R.S., for many years physician to the Royal Naval Hospitals at Plymouth and Haslar, and domestic physician to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

Announcements of his death also appeared in *The Annual Register*, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Illustrated London News*.

In his will,[1] which is dated June 1st, 1839, he is described as of Fareham, in the county of Southampton. It was proved January 23rd, 1845.

It is a curious fact that none of the publications mentioned supply any biographical details of one holding such a distinguished position, while an important professional journal like the *Medical Times* does not even notice his death.

He was buried in Oving churchyard, about two miles from Chichester, England, and a suitable monument erected to his memory.

In compiling this sketch of Sir Isaac Wilson, the writer, in addition to personal knowledge, being a collateral descendant, is indebted to Doctor John S. Crone, London, also to his friend and kinsman, William Wilson Hanna, who possesses the original Confirmation of Arms, for the copy, as well as the portrait of Sir Isaac Wilson.

Any additional information will be gladly welcomed by the writer, or by the editor of this Journal.

[1] In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Ulster Bibliography.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

ARTICLE V.—*Continued from page 108.*

DERRY.

IN submitting now a list of Derry printing, a more particular introduction than usual is desirable. At the outset, it is necessary to point out that the first two items are only *conjecturally* ascribed to Derry. As regards the first, it should be remembered, as supporting the opinion of the British Museum, that printing-presses were then of moderate dimensions and weight, and that printers moved from one place to another more easily and more often than nowadays. William IV. had, it is said, a movable printing-press with him when he came to Ireland for his official printing ;[1] and too little research has yet been made, I think, in Irish bibliography to pronounce definitely that there was no printing in Derry in 1689. This last observation applies with yet more effect to the second item. It is taken from Professor Witherow's valuable work, *Historical and Literary Memorials of Presbyterianism in Ireland*, but he does not give the place of publication. His quotations from it were given him by a friend ; and Dr. Reid in his History, vol. iii, p. 175 (1867), expresses a doubt as to its having been printed in Derry, and rather suggests Belfast. The librarian of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, has been unable up to the present to find the original referred to by Professor Witherow or his friend.

Even omitting these two doubtful items, we find that there was printing in Derry earlier than in any other town in Ulster, save Belfast, though there are wide gaps between some of the items, which it may be hoped will be filled in time through further research.

This list is also a larger one than has yet appeared ; and though mainly of a theological character, three of the items which relate to the famous siege of Derry—one in verse and two in prose—are of special historical value and interest.

James Coulter, at present, holds the honourable position of Derry's first-known printer. It is of interest to note that printing had flourished in Derry at least 31 years before any newspaper appeared.

The names of the printers and the sizes of some of the items are at present lacking, and also their present owners, but perhaps these particulars can be

[1] *Vide* Preface to Supplement to J. Anderson's Catalogue of Early Belfast Printed Books (1894).

supplied by some of the readers of the Journal who may possess the works or have access to copies. The more complete the list can be made the better.

[1689?] N.B.—In the Catalogue of the British Museum, under England, Part I (Proclamations), Col. 255, appears "An Abstract of the King & Queen's Declaration [of 22 Feb., 1688, s. sh. fol.]," which is conjecturally located to "Londonderry," and dated "1689."

1724. A Seasonable Warning from the Synod of Londonderry, met May 12, 1724, to the several Congregations within their bounds, against the errors and immoralities of the present age.
[*Vide* Witherow, 1st Series, p. 284.]

1731. A Good Conscience a necessary Qualification of a Gospel Minister. A Sermon preached at Antrim, June 15th, 1731, at a General Synod of the Protestants of the Presbyterian persuasion in the North of Ireland. [Heb. xiii. 18.] Revd. William Boyd,[1] M.A. 18mo. 30 pp.
[*Vide* Witherow, 2nd Series, p. 1.]

1741. The Scriptural Doctrine of *Original Sin* Asserted and Explained. A Sermon Preached the Second Lord's Day of July, Anno Dom. 1740. The Revd. Samuel Dunlop, M.A., Dissenting Minister of Letterkenny. *(James Coulter.)* 12mo. 26 pp. Folds in fours.
[Magee College, Derry, 3. F. 17 (2).]

1744. Some Queries offered to the Consideration of the Revd. Mr. Thomas Nairn and his Admirers. 18mo. 16 pp.
[*Vide* Witherow, 2nd Series, p. 322.]

1745. A Seasonable Warning & Exhortation from the Presbytery of Letterkenny to Protestant Dissenters in their bounds. The Revd. William Laird. *(John Lowis.)* 8vo. 8 pp.
[King's Inns Library, Dublin, 441.]

1764. A Sermon preached from Rom. v. 7, showing the difference that is betwixt a Good Moralist and a Godly Man. By a Lover of Evangelical Preaching. (Revd. John Holmes, M.A., Minister of Glendermot.) 18mo. 22 pp.
[*Vide* Witherow, 2nd Series, p. 108.]

1771. Some Remarks upon the Revd. James Hull's Synodical Sermon. By Rehem Tamin (Revd. John Holmes, M.A.) 24 pp.
[*Vide* Witherow, 2nd Series, p. 108.]

[1] Minister of Moureagh.

1772. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church at Londonderry on Sunday, September, 13th, 1772, Before The Judges of Assize and Gentlemen of the County there assembled. The Very Revd. Thomas Barnard, Dean of Derry. (*George Douglas*, in the Diamond). 4to. 22 pp. Folds in twos, or foliowise. Paper cover.

[Royal Irish Academy, Tracts, Box 249/2.]

1772. Duignan's Answer to Grattan. 8vo.

[*Vide* Sale Catalogue of Charles Sharpe (1834), p. 47, item 1132.]

1772. Homesius Enervatus: a Letter addressed to Mr. John Holmes, containing (Ist) An Essay on Church Communion; (II^{d}) The Terms of Church Communion held by the Reformed Presbetery Vindicated; (III^{d}) Grounds of Separation from the Synod of Ireland; And (IV^{thly}) Animadversions upon a Pamphlet entitled A Testimony, etc., written by Mr. Holmes, Minister at Glendermod. [Rev.] William James, Minister of the Gospel, [at Bready Reformed Presbyterian]. (*Catherine Stevenson.*) 12mo. 92 pp.

[The Assembly's College, Belfast.]

1772. (*et seq.*) The Derry Journal.

[*Vide* Madden's Irish Periodical Literature and Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer.]

1776. Two Sermons (Psa. cx. 3; Rev. iii. 23). Revd. James Poulson. (*James Blyth.*) 4to. Preface, 4 pp. + 42 pp.

[Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.]

1783. The Charter-Party of the Equitable Annuity Company of the City of Londonderry. (*G. Douglas.*) 8vo. 2 leaves + 42 pp. + 1 leaf. Folds in fours.

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1787. A True Account of the Siege of London-Derry. By the Rev. Mr. George Walker, Rector of Donaghmore in the County of *Tyronè* and late Governor of Derry in Ireland. To which is added Sir John Dalrymple's Account of the Siege of Derry and the Battle of the Boyne. 3RD EDITION. (*G. Douglas.*) 12mo. 104 pp. Folds in sixes.

[National Library, Dublin (Joly Collection); and Count Plunkett, Dublin.]

N.B.—Query: Was there a second "Derry" edition in 1786? *Vide* Preface to above.

1787. A Sermon preached on the 11th of Feb. 1787 on the Occasion of the death of the Rev. Andrew Ferguson late Presbyterian minister of Burt. [The Revd.] Andrew Alexander.[1] *(G. Douglas.)* 12mo. 30 pp.

[The Assembly's College, Belfast.]

1789. The Blessedness of those who Die in the Lord. A Sermon preached at Aghadowey, the last Sabbath of July 1788, on the death of the Rev. Samuel Hamilton, and published at the request of that Congregation. [Rev. xiv. 13.] The Revd. James Elder.[2] 12mo. 24 pp. [*Vide* Witherow, 2nd Series, p. 276.]

1789. Gratitude to God for His Goodness. A Sermon preached at Finvoy on Thursday, the 23d. day of April, 1789, being the National Thanksgiving for his Majesty's recovery, and published at the request of the Audience. [Psa. cxii. 8.] The Rev. James Elder. 12mo. 24pp.

[*Vide* Witherow, 2nd Series, p. 276.]

1789. The Poliorciad or Poems on the Siege of Derry. Written for the Prize Medal Seventh December 1788. 8vo. 4 leaves + 1–70 pp. Folds in fours. (No printer's name.)

[British Museum; Trinity College, Dublin, QQ. i, 68; Linen Hall, Belfast; Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Pamphlets, 665/2.]

With

1790. Poem (separate pagination, and register not consecutive). 8vo. 1 leaf + 1–42 pp. + 1 leaf. No title-page.

[Trinity College, Dublin, QQ. i, 68; Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Pamphlets, 665/2.]

1792. A Test of *Roman Catholic Liberality* submitted to the Consideration of both Roman Catholics and Protestants. By a Citizen of London-Derry. *(G. Douglas.)* 8vo. 34 pp. Folds in fours.

[Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Pamphlets, 613/10, &c. (3 copies); Trinity College, Dublin, Gall. C. 11, 27; Cork Diocesan Library; E. R. McC. Dix.]

1793. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral of St. Columb's Derry on *Friday, 19th April*, 1793, The Day Appointed By The Royal Proclamation for A General Fast. The Revd. John Hume, A.M., Dean of Derry. *(G. Douglas.)* 2ND EDITION. 8vo. 28 pp.

[Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Pamphlets, 639/12.]

Query.—When and where was the 1st edition printed?

[1] Minister of Urney. [2] Minister of Finvoy.

1793. Translation of the Charter granted by Charles II. To the Mayor and Community and Citizens of the *City of Londonderry*, carefully compared with the Original in the Rolls Office, *Dublin*, and published by the direction of the Chamber of Commerce, *Londonderry*. (No place or printer.) 8vo. 4 leaves + 108 pp. Paper cover.

[Royal Irish Academy, Tracts, Box 290/7.]

N.B.—This is conjecturally attributed to Derry.

1794. Derriana. A collection of Papers relating to the Siege of Derry and illustrative of the Revolution of M.DC.LXXXVIII. The Rev. John Graham, M.A. 8vo. *Collation*, Title-leaf and another unpaged + i – xii + Title-leaf "Account of Siege" (Walker) + iv + 78 + Title-leaf of "Narrative" (Mackenzie) + xii + 210 pp.

[Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Pamphlets, 665/1; Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Books; Trinity College, Dublin, QQ. i, 68; National Library, Dublin (Joly Collection); British Museum.]

Edited by *(G. Douglas).* (This is a volume of pamphlets printed at different times and now collected under a general title.)

1794. A Collection of Psalms & Hymns proper for Christian Worship. In Two Parts &c. (*G. Douglas* in the Diamond.) VI + 194 pp. + vi. ($5\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.)

[Magee College, Derry.]

1797. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Columb, Derry, Feb. 16th, 1797, The Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Providential Dispersion of the Fleet of Our Enemy and the Discomfiture of his dangerous designs on this Nation. The Revd. John Hume. *(J. Buchanan & W. McCorkell.)* 12mo. 26pp. (Folds in fours.)

[Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Pamphlets, 734/6.]

STRABANE (SUPPLEMENTAL).

The following additional item is added to the list:

1789. The Gentle Shepperd; a Scots Pastoral Comedy with New Songs. *(John Bellew.)* 12mo. Over 62 pp. Folds in sixes. Sigs. A – F1. Imperfect.

[F. J. Bigger]

MONAGHAN (Supplemental).

I am indebted to the Rev. R. S. Maffett of Sandymount for the following addition to the list:

1791. The Protestant Dissenter's Catechism. Samuel Palmer. Over 32 pp. [*Vide* Barwick's Treatise on the Church, Belfast (1813), p. 36.]

N.B.—There were many editions of this work, including one printed in Belfast.

Having been very kindly afforded a special visit to the library of the late Sir John T. Gilbert, now the property of the Dublin Corporation, I am now able to give fuller particulars of the seventeenth item in my last article.

1795. Hesperi-Neso-Graphia; or, A Description of the *Western Isle*. In Eight Cantos. By W. M. *(James Walker.)* 12mo. Title-leaf + 48 pp. Folds in sixes.

N.B.—W. M. is said to be "William Moffat."

A List of the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties of Ireland in 1797-8.

From "*The Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack*, compiled by JOHN WATSON STEWART for the year of our Lord 1797 & '98. Dublin."

ANTRIM.

Earl of Cavan
Lord Visc. Dungannon
Lord Visc. O'Neill
Lord Visc. Castlereagh
Rich. Visc. Chetwynd
Hon. Chich. Skeffington
Hon. Geo. C. Stapylton
Richard Dobbs, Dean of Connor
The Mayor of Carrickfergus
The Sovereign of Belfast
Henry Reynell, clerk
Stewart Bankes
Rowley Heyland
Chas. Hamilton
Conway Rich. Dobbs
Wm. Watts Gayer
Richard Magennis
John Staples
Alexander Macauly
Jackson Wray
John Richardson
William Moore
E. Davys Boyd
Francis Shaw
Phil. Johnson, clerk
George Macartney, clerk
Chas. Richardson
John Cromie
Wm. Traill, LL.D.
Robert Stewart
M.-Gen. Richard White
John Hodges, clerk
W. P. Keating Trench
Joseph Hardy
Robert Galt
George Bristowe
Richard Babington, clerk
Sampson Moore
James Stew. Moore
James Durham
Jackson Clarke
William Brownlow
Poyntz Stewart
Philip Stewart
Doherty Gorman
Stafford Gorman
Thomas Andrews
James Jones
John Forsyth
James Torrens, clerk
George Burleigh
John Gage Lecky
George Moore
Robert Gage
Robert Waddell
Courtland Skinner
Col. James Durham
Brig.-Gen. Nugent

Robert Rowan
Thomas Morris Jones
Wm. Legg
John Brown
George A. MacCleverty
Alexander MacManus
Clotw. Rowley
James White
James Watson Hull
David M'Killop
Chas. Rankin
Langford Heyland
James Watson
Richard Jerv. Ker
Wm. Bristowe, clerk
Wm. Adair
John Hamilton O'Hara
Thomas Banks
Edm. Alex. MacNaghton
Wm. MacCleverty, clerk
Samuel Allen
John Long, clerk
James Lendrick
Roger Moore
David Babington
E. Davys Boyd, jun.
Wm. Moore
Waddel Cunningham
Col. Lucius Barber
James Stewart
Holt Waring, clerk
Robert Trail, clerk
John Montgomery
Edward McGildowney
M.-Gen. Gerard Lake
B.-Gen. Geo. Nugent
Charles Leslie
Matt. Ankettle
George McKay
Andrew McNevin
Hon. Wm. Lumley
Charles Smith
Dan. Seddon
George Smith
Alex. Nairne
William Campbell
Hon. David Leslie
Thomas Babington, clerk
Hon. John Knox
Robert Kingsmill
John Sheil
John Todd
William Stewart
George Hutchinson
George Gamble

CAVAN.

Earl of Bellamont
Earl of Farnham
Earl of Enniskillen
Earl of Bective
Lord Viscount Maxwell
Lord Viscount Cole
Lord Glentworth
Sir Robert Hodson, Bt.
Sir John Meredith, Bt.
Sir Robert Baxter, Knt.
A. N. Adams, clerk
Wm. Stephens
Christopher Palles
Joseph Story, clerk
Wm. Hales, clerk
Wm. Faris
Thomas Nesbitt
Albert Nesbitt, clerk
Wm. Sneyd, clerk
Nathaniel Sney

Hon. Henry Southwell
Hon. John Knox
Provost of Belturbet
Dive Downes, clerk
Theophilus Clements
Richard Hassard
John Ennery
Dawson Crowe, clerk
James Young, jun.
Jason Hassard
Robert Faris
James Fleming
Humphrey Nixon
Ralph Hinds
John Baker
Oliver Nugent
John Elliot
Mich. Nugent
Thomas O'Reilly
Andrew Bell
J. Cottingham, D.D.
Robert Burrowes
Theophilus Fenner
John Faris
John Caulfield, clerk
Henry Clements
Wm. Webb
Coyne Nugent
James Butler Pratt
George Nixon
Brinsley Nixon, clerk
Benj. Adams, clerk
John Richardson
Patrick Smyth
Wm. Gresson
Ralph Dawson
Sam. Madden
Francis Saunderson
Brogh. Newburgh
John Maxwell
Wm. O'Brien
Wm. Somerville
Thomas Berry
Robert Hume
Thomas Barnes
James Young
Norman Steele
Stewart Adams
Wm. Mayne
Major-Gen. R. Whyte
Wm. Stewart
John Hopkins
Henry St. George Cole
James Hen. Cottingham
Walter Jones
Robert Saunderson
James Saunderson
Christopher Broden
John Tatloe
James Stafford
Thomas Clendinning
Andrew Palles
James O'Reilly
Major-Gen. Peter Craig
Edward Mulloy
Irwine Johnston
Francis Whyte
John Bell
Caleb Barnes
William Thomas Monsell
William Wilson
Maj. John Peyton
William Betty
Jason Crawford
Alexander Nairne
William Smith
John Moutray Jones
Thomas Brunker
Edward Anderson
John Welsh
Maj.-Gen. Gerard Lake
Francis Haldron
Samuel Adams

FERMANAGH.

Earl of Ross
Earl of Bellamont
Earl of Enniskillen
Earl of Erne
Lord Visc. Cole
Hon. A. Cole Hamilton
Hon. Sam. Lowry Corry
Hon. John Knox
The Provost of Enniskillen
Mervyn Archdall
Abraham Creighton
John Nixon, clerk
Jason Hassard
John Ennery
Edward Barton
Howard St. George, clerk
Hugh Mt. Gomery
John Watkins
Thomas Smith, clerk
James Hastings, clerk
Wm. Stewart
Wm. Treddennick
Robert Weir
James Lendrum
Samuel Madden
Francis Brooke
John Richardson
Fitzm. Caldwell
Wm. O'Brien
Gorges Darcy Irwine
Henry St. George Cole
John Hawkshaw
Hugh Maguire
James Armstrong
George Nixon
Henry Leslie
M.-Gen. C. Crosbie
Robert Hassard
George Leslie
Patrick Dundass
William Elliott, clerk
Nathaniel Sneyd
Thomas Hudson, clerk
John Wright, clerk
John Caulfield, clerk
John Nepb. Belches
William Barton
Maj. Gerard Lake
John Hill, clerk
William Owens, clerk
Richard Archdall, jun.

Armorial Sculptured Stones of the County Antrim.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER and HERBERT HUGHES.

(Continued from page 61.)

Antrim Parish.

ADAIR.

QUOS TEGIT HOC MARMOR SUNT CINERES MEMORABILIS WILHELMI ADAIR, VENERANDI PATRIS PATRISSANTIS FILLII; QUEM OB EGREGIAS TAM NATURÆ QUAM GRATIÆ DOTES FAMA VIVUM CELEBRAVIT, AMISSUM LUGET EC CLESIA; IN CUJUS EMOLUMENTUM, PIE AC ERUDITE DOCENDO, PRUDENTER REGENODO, VIRILITER MUNIENDO, TOTUS INCUBUIT ET POSTQUAM PRECIBUS; PRÆCONIO CONCILIO & SANcTÆ VITÆ EXEMPLO BALYEASTON NOVEM HANC VERO URBEM OCTO ANNIS ILLUSTRASSET; TANDEM NON SINE COMMUNI DISPENDIO, RENITENTIBUS PIORUM VOTIS, SUORUM AUTEM HEU! CITIUS COMPOS, VITAM ÆTERNAM INCHOAVIT DIE FEBRUARII 1698 ÆTATIS SUÆ 48

The above is cut on a large flat slab, close to the north wall of the church, near the west porch.

COLLINGWOOD.

Quinque pedes ab Hoc muro
Depositæ sunt Reliquiæ
Revend Perci Collingwood
Nuper parochiarum
De Julianstown Moorechurch
Ardcath et Timoole
in Diocæsi Midensi
Vicarii
obiit 30 Die November
Anno Dom 1732
Ætat 53

The above is on a slab built into the north wall of church, close to the west end.

Armoy Parish.

CLARK.

[Here
lie interr'd
the Remains of
Capt Alexr Clark
who died the 19th
day of April 1786
aged 56 years
also of his son Robt
Clark who Died the 6th
day of Decemr 1785
aged 20 years
etc.

This stone is built into the churchyard wall, west of the Round Tower.

DUNLOP.

Here lieth the body
of Mr George Dunlop
late of Chatham Hall
who died the 26th day
of July 1778 aged 63
years —— also his son
Samuel who Died the
13th day of June 1775
aged 29 years

This stone is built into the wall at the north-east corner of the churchyard.

Ballinderry Parish.

MIDDLE CHURCH.

TATNAL.

here lyeth ye body of Margret
Tatnal who departed this life in the
45th year of her age the 5th of
January 1679 as also
the body of Mr John Tatnal who
departed ys life in ye 65th year
of his age on the 16th of Novr 1691
here lyeth the body of Mrs Jane
Close wife of Mr William Close
who departed this life the
24th of Aprile 1731 aged 66 years

This large stone lies flat on the south side of the old middle church It is broken across, and is evidently of Scrabo sandstone.

OLD CHURCHYARD.

McGEE.

I H S

Here lyeth y^e^
Body of Daniel
M Gee who died
Dec^br^ ye 1777
Aged 28 years

The above arms are cut on the back of a small thick yellow sandstone, in a sunk oval. Around the upper edge of stone "Memento Mori" is cut. The inscription is upon the face.

Ballylinney Parish.

ALEXANDER.

Here lyeth
THE bo -dy of
James Alexa
-nder who
died in Feb
1770 aged 61 years Also
Elizabeth Hughes, who di
-ed 21st May 1779 aged 30 yea^rs^
late wife to John Alexa
nder

BARRON.

Here lyeth
the body of William
Barron of L Morne
who depar ted this
life Mar 25th 1798
aged 74 years

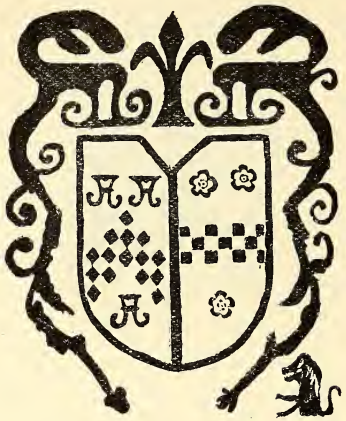
Ballywillin Parish.

BOYD.

To . the . memory . of . Andrew
Boyd . husband . to . Iean
Boyd . in . Ballymcilluannan
who . departed . this . life
ye . 20T . Nour . 1734
in . ye . 56 . year . of . his
age . and . lyeth . interd
here . also . 1 . child . Andrew

This stone stands against the south wall inside the ruins of the old church.

ROSS.



Here lyeth the inter
red body of M[rs] Doro
thea Ross wife to Mr
John Ross of the town
of Coleraine Merchant
Who departed her
mortal life the 11th
day of December anno
domini 1713 in the 42d
year of her age

The remarkable mantling will be observed, and the position of the crest at the base. There may have been a second crest on the left side. The arms are Ross, impaled with (?), which would account for the two crests.

STIRLING.

Beneath this Stone lies the Body of
JAMES STIRLING ESQ
Who Departed this Life at
Ballylagan
on the 4th Day of August 1810 Aged
75 Years.

The motto is undecipherable.

Kilbride Parish.

ALLEN.

Herein is deposited the remains of Mr John Allen of Rashee who departed this life the 10th of April 1742 in the 99th year of his age whose Eminent Virtues and Extensive Charities have left a lasting monument of his Character Here also is deposited the remains of Mrs Mary Allen his Daughter in law who departed this life the 11th of December 1730 aged 35 ys four of her children who died young Herein is also interred the remains of Jane Allen alias Smith relict of the above John Allen who deprd this life April 24 1712 Aged 85 years. Also the remains of her grand daughter Jane Allen who deprd this life 15th June 1762 aged 12 years

John Allen of Rashee died 18th May 1784 aged 72 years. Also Christian Allen alias Russell his wife 23rd April 1802 aged 68 years

John Allen of Collin

died 26th Sepr 1847 aged 7 years

Mary Allen died 6th Febry 1854 aged 82 years

John Gillilan Allen of Collin

died 31st July 1861 aged 47 years

Jane Allen alias Gillilan relict of John Allen of Collin died 20th March 1864 aged 78 years Her remains lie in the adjoining grave.

These arms are sunk in a circle on a large flat stone in the old graveyard.

BLAIR.

Here lie th the
body of John Bla
ir who died Oc^{T}
27th 1720 aged 47
years & his wife
Janet Linn who died Jan^{y} 20th 1730
aged 55 years also 3 children viz
Jane Mary & Cathrine also Jane Rod
gers wife to William Blair who died
June 7th 1749 aged 37 years also th-
eir 2 children John & Jane also THE
foresaid William Blair who died
9 Oct 1786 aged 84 years.

These arms are well cut on a slate.

Kilraughts Parish.

BRADY.

Joseph Brady
Stranocum
31 of August 1814
Aged 69 (?) Years
etc.

JAMESON.

Daniel Jameson

175 [3]

The arms on this stone are very much worn, the inscription is almost undecipherable, and the motto quite so. The name and date alone can be traced with certainty.

MOORE.

Here lyeth the body of Archibald Moore who di ed Aug^{t} the 5th 1771 Aged [ ] years. As also Here lyeth the body of Mary Neal his wife who died Ap^{l} the 3^{d} 1759 Aged 67 years Also William Moore who died June the 30th 1765 Aged 82 years. Like wise John Moore who died April the 4th 1769 A ged 78 years

Lambeg Parish.

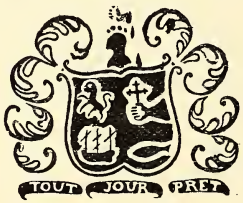
WOLFENDEN.

Here lyeth the Body
of Mrs Elizabeth Wolfenden
Daughter of M. Richard Wolfenden
of Lambeg Linen Draper
who departed this life the 2nd day of
May 1744 in the 40th of her age

The above is the only armorial stone in Lambeg churchyard. It lies flat in an enclosure on the north side of the church.

Loughguile Parish.

MacDONNELL.



Daniel and Robert
McDonnel's Bury
-ing place of Car
-r a v a c h e i s h e l
Here lieth the
body of Mary Mc
Donnell who de
parted this life
the 14th day of
March 1793 aged
24 years

These arms are not quartered in the usual way, but are sunk in the shield.

McCOLLUM.

Inter'd Here the Remains of
Arch^{d} M^{c}Collum Esq^{r} who Died
the 5th October 1799 aged 88 years
Also His Wife Margaret McCollum
Who Died the 12th August 1801 Ag^{d} 82
Likewise Esther Kindell Daughter
to the above Arch^{d} & Margaret M^{c}
Collum Died the 27th Decem 1806 Ag^{d}
[64
And also Alex^{r} Kindell who Died
the 14th Janr^{y} 1808 aged 64
This Stone Erected to their Memo
ry by Alex^{r} Kindell Esq^{r} Surge
on to his Magesty's Forces and
Director of Hospitals to the Portu
guese Army during the Late
Campaigns on the Continent
1815

Magheragall Parish.

WATSON.

To the memory of

JAMES WATSON

who died 10th September 1772 aged 77 years

A true man and a friend to his country

This Tomb is most piously dedicated by his affectionate Daughters, MARGARET REDMOND and ELIZABETH BOYES as a testimony of their love and grief

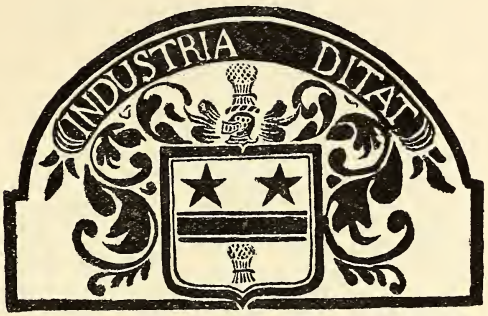
"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord that they may rest from their labour, and their works do follow them."

The remains of the late JAMES WATSON Esqr. of Brookhill, Grandson of the above named JAMES WATSON are also deposited in this vault He died 2nd September 1850 in the 84th year of his age, universally respected and beloved

This is a large raised altar tomb at the east end of the church. The arms are cut in a circular sunk panel.

Muckamore Parish.

WAUGH.



[H]ere lyeth y^e^ Body of Natha[n]
[iel] Waugh Who Died Jan y^e^ 13^th^
1751 Aged 19 years

The above arms are beautifully cut on slate, but are very small, the whole panel being only 12 inches by 7 inches. On this account, it has not been reduced proportionately with the other rubbings. It is alone in the old churchyard at Muckamore.

Shankill Parish,

BELFAST.

CARSON.

THIS
STONE
BELONGS TO WILLIAM
CARSON HEAR L[YETH]
4 OF HIS CHILDREN

WILLIAM DEPARTED
THIS LIFE MARCH Y^e^ 11
1735 AGED 13 YEARS

[Broken.]

This is the only armorial stone we could find in the old parish graveyard, Shankill Road, Belfast. It is well cut in a curious design on slate, but is much broken at the top and bottom.

THE OLD POORHOUSE CEMETERY, BELFAST.

LENNOX.

Here lyeth the Body of
Robert Lennox of Belfast
Merchant who departed
this life the 17th of February
1733 aged 72 years
Here lyeth his
first wife Ann Drennan Lecky
His children by his second
wife Ann Lennox alias
Conyngham Here lyeth also
his third wife Martha Hamil-
ton daughter of John Hamilton
Esq who was Burgess and
Sovereign of Belfast who
died 1732

This is a remarkable stone, in that it is one of the few remaining monuments from the old Corporation Churchyard in High Street, Belfast, having been removed here for safety at the time of the desecration of the latter in 1830. Numerous notes regarding it will be given in due time.

Skerry Parish.

McCOLLUM.

this Stone was Erected
to the memory of randil
McCollum late of Altana
num who departed this
life on the 17th day of
October 1805 aged 89
years

This is a very rude stone—rude in every particular. It stands within the walls of the old church.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

HORSE-RACING IN ANTRIM IN 1710.

THE following note from the "Irish Civil Miscellaneous Correspondence," Carton 32, No. 4475, in the Record Office, Dublin, has been copied by Tenison Groves of Monkstown, Co. Dublin: "Letter dated 23 Sep., 1710, of Lord Massereene to Joshua Dawson, enclosing following List of Subscribers for a Plate, to be run at Dunegore co. Antrim.

£	s	d		£	s	d	
20	0	0	Lord Antrim	0	9	3	Arth : Kenner
5	0	0	Mount Alexander	0	5	5	Dan : MacAuley
40	0	0	Massereene	0	10	10	Willm. Moorhead
5	0	0	Mary Smith	0	8	1½	Wm. MacConchy
15	0	0	Clot : Skeffington	1	3	0	Wm. Stewart Duff
1	3	0	Wm. Jackson	1	3	0	Math : Wilson
5	0	0	Clot : Upton	1	3	0	Jno. Bayly
1	3	0	Fra : Burk	0	11	6	Thos. Stewart
0	18	6	Ed : MacNaghten	0	9	3	Petr. Matson
0	11	6	Jno. Stewart	0	10	10	Fra : Hume
2	6	0	Fra : MacNaghten	0	6	0	Robt. Welsh
1	3	0	Wm. Rodman	0	5	0	Jno. Gray
0	11	6	Mich : St. Lawrence	0	10	10	Thos. Adair
1	3	0	Jno. MacLoane	0	18	6	Hen : MacCulloch
2	6	0	H : Stafford	1	3	0	J. William
0	11	6	Jno. MacLachlin	0	11	6	Rich : Jackson
0	11	6	Jno. Bryson	0	11	6	Tho : Jackson
1	3	0	Geo : Wilson	0	9	3	Wm. Johnston
2	6	0	Alex : Cornwall	0	10	10	Robt. Clarkmass
1	3	0	Jno. Fordice	0	9	3	Thos. Bell
0	18	6	Jno. Robison	0	11	6	Jno. Clark
0	10	10	Sam. Guest	0	9	3	Jam : Bell
0	11	6	Jam : Dullice	0	10	0	Jno. Nabb
2	6	0	Wm. Stewart, jun	1	3	0	Alex : Hanah
0	6	0	Wm. Whitby	0	10	0	Jno. Campbell
0	9	3	Jno. Cook	1	17	0	Jno. O'Neill, esq
0	9	3	Her : Rowley	1	3	0	Dav : Cunningham
0	5	0	Ja : Crafford	1	4	0	Wm. Herdman
0	5	0	Geo : Duffield	2	15	6	Jno. MacMullan"

The above list is interesting from the names given, many of which are still represented in the county. Perhaps some one can say where this racecourse was situated; the parish of Dunagor is a fairly large one, adjoining Antrim parish.—ED.

DAVID MANSON, SCHOOLMASTER.

THE following supplemental note to the reference to David Manson, page 72, has been supplied by Isaac W. Ward:

David Manson was the son of John Manson and Agnes Jamison, and was born in the parish of Cairncastle in the year 1726. In his eighth year he had an attack of rheumatic fever, which left him in delicate health ever afterwards.

His mother was a good scholar and taught him, and he soon became proficient in English. He was invited to teach the children of —— Shaw at Ballygally Castle (this was probably about 1740). From the progress he had made in learning by the mild manners of his mother's instructions, he thought of imitating the same plans with the children at Ballygally, which had been suggested by his mother's tender affection, with the additional improvement of teaching when he played with the children. This was the foundation of the first rudiments of his "Play School," as it might be termed, which he afterwards instituted in Belfast in 1754.

After teaching a short time at Ballygally, he removed to Larne, where he taught the English language, improved himself in writing, in arithmetic, in the practical branches of mathematics, and in the rudiments of Latin, at the school of Robert White, afterwards dissenting minister of Templepatrick. He died 2 March, 1792, in his 67th year; his father died after him in the same year, aged 93.

BELFASTIENSIS.

CURIOUS FORM OF BETROTHAL IN ANTRIM.

(Advertisement in the Belfast *News-Letter* of 10 March, 1801, from the *Sporting Magazine* of April 1801.)

COPIED BY THE REV. W. S. SMITH.

"Co. Antrim, to wit. } By W. Miller, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the said County.

This day John Wilson of the town of Antrim, Hosier, came before me and voluntarily made oath on the Holy Evangelist, that he is promised by mutual consent, to Elizabeth Brady, daughter of the late John Brady of Antrim, to marry her, and none other, the 6th day of September, 1799; and she likewise bound herself in the same contract, at the same time, to marry no one but me; and deponent farther sayeth not.

JOHN WILSON.

Sworn before me this 28th day of February, 1801.

W. MILLER."

ARTHUR O'NEILL, THE IRISH HARPER.

SINCE writing the article on O'Neill (page 1), I have perused a rare volume of Ulster poetry, *The Bard of Erin*, by James MacHenry, Belfast, 1808, which contains "An Ode on Leaving Mr. O'Neill, the harper playing several of our most beautiful ancient airs." The volume is dedicated to "The Society for Reviving the Irish Harp." The *Belfast Magazine* for 1809, vol. ii, page 136, gives a review of this volume, which contains the following references to the harpers that may be of interest: "In the Notes, Arthur O'Neill is described as the only harper in Ireland. Patrick Quinn of Portadown has, perhaps, superior merit to O'Neill. There is a harper in Drogheda; another, a female, in Dublin; and, doubtless, several in the south and west."

F. J. B.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Queries.

In the *Ulster Journal*, vol. ii, p. 284, I was informed that John Vesey, who I believe to be my ancestor, was the first Mayor of Belfast in the year 1613, but since that time, nearly five years ago, I have never been able to make out anything more about him. I shall feel obliged to any reader of your Journal who can tell me who this Vesey was, to what English family he belonged, where he lived in Ulster, and whom he married. I believe that he must have been father of the Rev. Thomas Vesey of Coleraine, who is so often mentioned in Reid's History of the Ulster Presbyterians. I must add that the origin of the Irish Veseys in Lodge's Peerage appears to be altogether fabulous.

DOMINICK BROWNE, Christchurch, New Zealand.

A tombstone in Ballinderry churchyard bears the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of Mr. Thos. Johnston of Portmore, who departed this life 30th July 1800 in the 90th yr of his age. He was descended from Hon. and Revd. Thos. Johnston 3rd son of the Earl of Annandale in Scotland, who was rector of Drumgoolan and Vicar of Ballynahinch Co. of Down, in the reign of King Chas 1st."

Now the difficulty about this statement is that James Johnstone, Earl of Hartfield, was created Earl of Annadale with the precedency of Hartfield by King Charles II. in 1661.

A. B.

Sun-worship in Ireland.—Dr. Joyce, in his valuable work *Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, 2nd series, p. 232, makes the following assertion: "We have a native literature, chiefly in manuscript, most ancient and most extensive; we have numerous biographies of the first preachers of Christianity in Ireland, in which we find descriptions of various pagan rites and superstitions, which these good men encountered in their progress through the country; but no one has been able to find in all these writings, one sentence asserting that the people worshipped the sun, or an expression that could in the least justify anyone in believing that sun-worship ever prevailed in this country." Is this correct?

C.

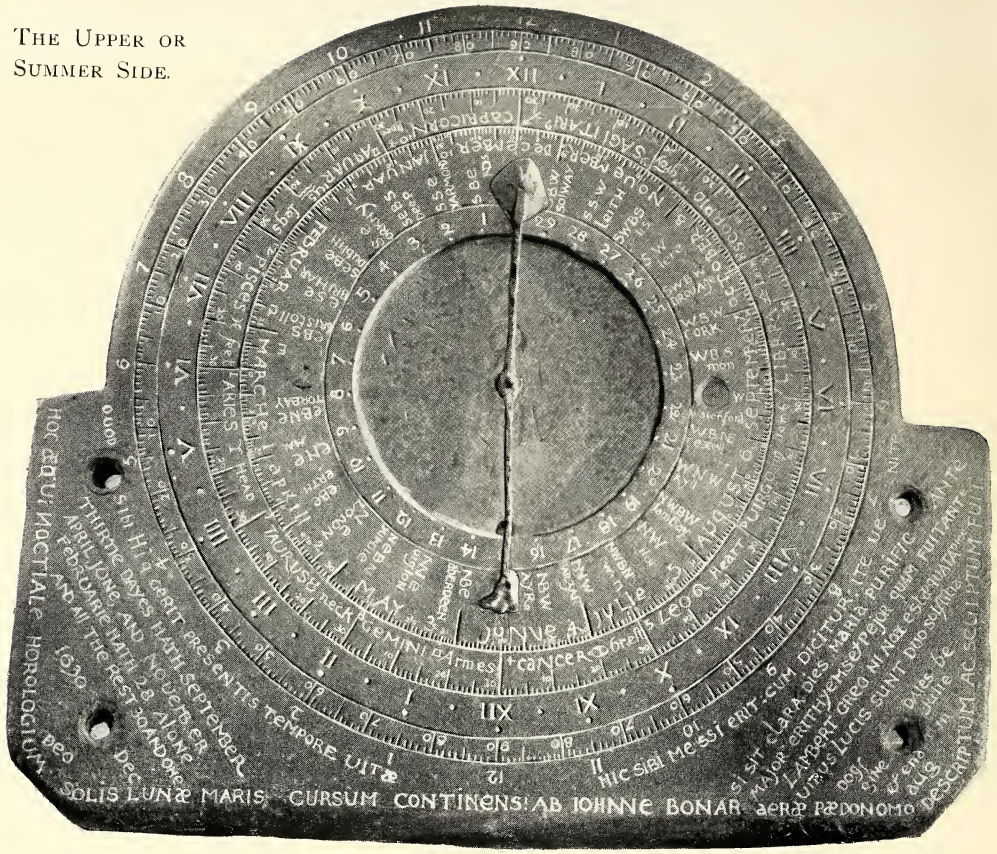
Rev. Peter Bristow, M.A., according to Cotton, was son of Roger Bristow; born in Co. Antrim, and when eighteen years old entered T.C.D. May 12th, 1719; M A. in 1761; Vicar Choral of Cork in 1732; in 1741 Rector of St. Paul's, Cork; in 1751 Vicar of Ballyteard; and also in 1761 Rector and Vicar of Agabulloge, diocese of Cloyne; all of which he retained until his death, which took place in January 1769, at Bath. Author of a comedy, "The Harlequins": London, 8vo, 1753. What was his Co. Antrim connection? I have not been able to get any answer to this query.

C. S.

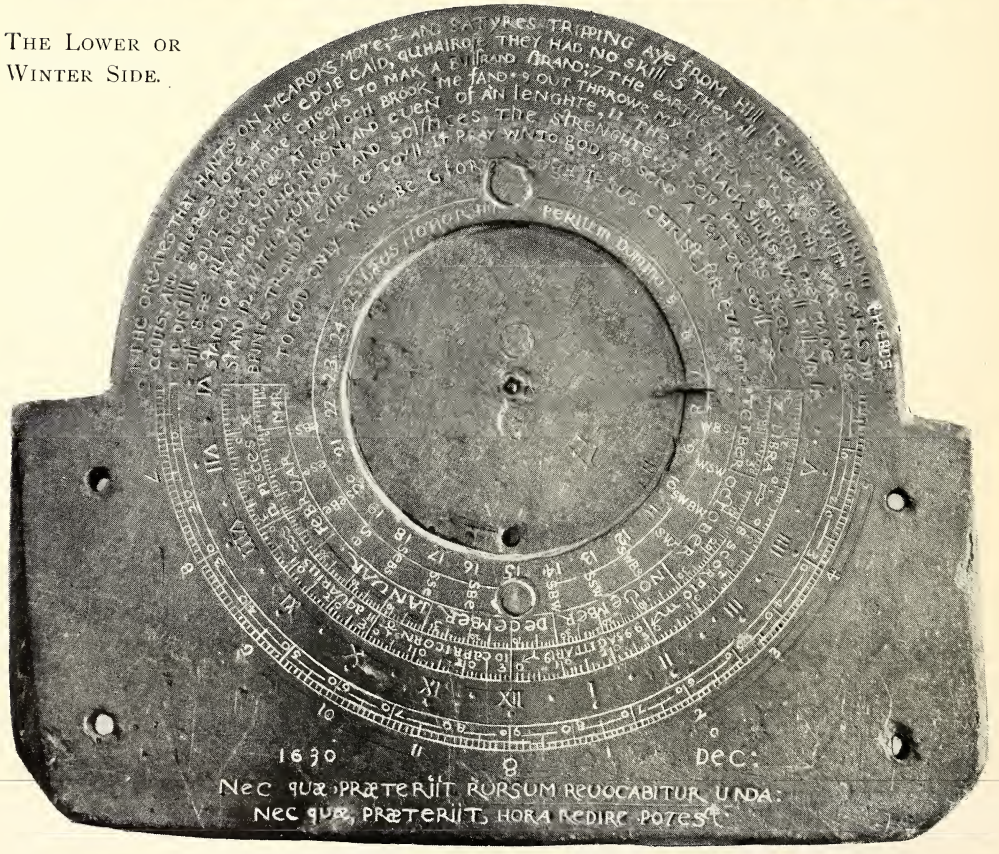
Gobans.—The white cliffs of Islandmagee, acing Carrickfergus Bay, are called the Gobbins: more correctly, I think, spelt Gobans. Can it be that this word means "the white island of the sea"? The appearance of the place would bear out that interpretation. *Go* means sea, *ban* white, and *s* might be the contraction of inis, an island—Go-ban-inis. This occurred to me recently; and as it is not given in Joyce's *Irish Names*, I would like the opinion of others on the subject.

F. J. B.

THE UPPER OR SUMMER SIDE.



THE LOWER OR WINTER SIDE.



THE BANGOR SUNDIAL.

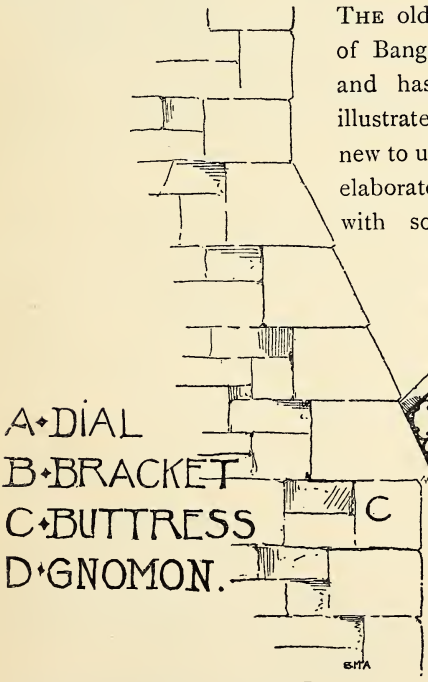
Photo. by R. Welch.

ULSTER JOURNAL
OF
ARCHÆOLOGY.

VOL. VII. OCTOBER, 1901. No. 4.

The Sun-dial at Bangor, County Down.

BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER, M.R.I.A.



BANGOR SUN-DIAL: PROBABLE SITUATION ON CHURCH WALL.

THE old sun-dial from the Parish Church of Bangor is still preserved at the castle, and has been placed at our disposal to illustrate and describe. Its appearance was new to us, as we had never before seen one so elaborately carved on both sides, nor one with so many quaint inscriptions. The illustrations show both sides as they now appear, a few words being undecipherable; but we have been able to restore most of the worn ones. It is of slate, the lettering finely and beautifully cut, its size being 15¾ in. by 13¾ in. and ⅝ in. thick. Originally it was doubtless placed against the south side of the church tower in a sloping position (see illustration), the outside circular edge tending upwards at a considerable angle, so that in summer the sun would record upon its upper face, and in winter upon the lower face. The gnomon is now gone, and so is the circular disc which fitted into the centre, as can be seen

from the cavity still remaining. The centre plate was of bronze or brass, and revolved systematically, thus recording the time by moonlight when regulated. The dial was set at such an inclination that it would be parallel to the plane of the equator, being an equinoctial one, as the sun moves in the plane of the equator at those seasons. The gnomon would be a vertical pin stuck through the centre of the plate. The centre disc would have twenty-four hour divisions upon it, and would show the hour by moonlight if the XII line was set opposite the moon's age, as shown on the inner ring of figures on the dial. At the new and full moon the XII line would be north and south, and agree with that on the sun-dial in the outer rings, and each day between it would have to be set back about forty minutes. The next ring space in the dial shows the points of the compass, with the names of certain sea-side places beside them; and probably when the movable lunar disc was set to the moon's age, the hour of high-tide at the various places named would appear opposite their names on the lunar disc. The remaining rings on this upper side are quite simple: months and days, Zodiacal signs and degrees; hours, degrees, and hours again. All these records make the dial a peculiarly appropriate one for the parish church of a place like Bangor, on the edge of the coast much frequented by "those who go down to the sea in ships."

Around the base half of the circle is the inscription:

QUOD SIBI HIQ GERIT PRESENTIS TEMPORE UITÆ
HIC SIBI MESSI ERIT CUM DICITUR ITE VENITE.

Which we translate:

> What one does here in the present time of life will be as a harvest to himself, when it is said, "Go—Come"; viz., "Go, ye cursed," etc., and "Come, ye blessed," etc.

Across the right-hand corner is inscribed the old quatrich:

THIRTIE DAYES HATH SEPTEMBER
APRIL, JUNE, AND NOUEMBER
FEBRUARIE HATH 28 ALONE
AND ALL THE REST 30 AND ONE.
1630 DEC
DEO.

The outer marginal line runs:

HOC AQUINOCTIALE HOROLOGIUM SOLIS LUNÆ
MARIS CURSUM CONTINENS AB JOHNNE BONAR
AERÆ PÆDONOMO DESCRIPTUM AC SCULPTUM FUIT.

Which we translate:

> This equinoctial dial, containing the course of the sun, moon, sea, was drawn out and graved by John Bonar of Ayr, pedagogue.

The left-hand corner reads:

SI SIT CLARA DIES MARIA PURIFICANTE
MAJOR ERIT HYEMSET PEJOR QUAM FUITANTE
LAMBERT GREG NI NOX EST ÆQUATA DIEI
UITUS LUCIA SUNT DUO SOLSTITIA.

dogs daies be
gine Julie
et end in
aug.

The translation of this is:

If the day is fine on Mary's Purification,[1]
Greater will be the winter and worse than it was before.
At Lambert and Gregory,[2] the night is equal to the day,
VITUS AND LUCIA are the two solstices.

It is interesting to note that the Feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. is given as a date in the Puritanical times (1630), when this sun-dial was made, although such holidays had been expunged from Scottish reckonings; and, as we will hereafter show, this was the work of a Scottish sculptor.

On the under or winter side there was also a lunar disc. The semi-circular hour and month rings are similar to those on the upper side, but serve only for the winter half of the year, when the day is only twelve hours long or less, so that the half circle is sufficient. The months from [Sep]tember until Mar[ch] are shown, and the signs of the Zodiac from Libra until Pisces, as well as the figures, similar to the upper side. It may also be noted that on both sides, when the signs of the Zodiac are named, the signs themselves are also added. Along the base is the date 1630, Dec: and the following couplet:

NEC QUÆ PRÆTERIIT RURSUM REVOCABITUR UNDA:
NEC QUÆ, PRÆTERIIT, HORA REDIRE POTEST.[3]

Which reads:

Neither will the wave which is passed be recalled again,
nor can the hour which is past return.

[1] The Feast of the Purification is the 2nd February. This couplet is equal to the ordinary rhyme which everyone knows:

"If Candlemas day be braw and clear,
There'll be twa winters in the year."

Candlemas day is the 1st February; and, of course, would have the same meteorological significance as the 2nd February.

[2] Saint Lambert's day, 17 Sept., and Saint Gregory's, 12 March, were the two equinoxes; Saint Vitus, 15 June, and Saint Lucia, 13 December, were the two solstices (old style). This couplet is mentioned by Hans Wormins in *Fasti Danici*, 1642, as common.

[3] These lines are from Ovid *de arte Amandi III;* but the last three words should be "labilis hora redit."

One of the most remarkable rhymes appears at the top of the under or winter side. It runs as follows :

1 *The oreades that hants on mearoks mote* 2 *and satyres tripping aye from hill to hill* 3 *admiring phœbus cours ; and phœbes lote ;* 4 *the edub cald, quhairofe they had no skill* 5 *then all agreeing with teares yat did distill* 6 *out our thaire cheeks to mak a bulsrand strand ;* 7 *the earthe to break, as they war warned till* 8 *be arladge voice, at keyloch brook me jand.* 9 *out thrrowe my center a gnomon they made stand,* 10 *at morning, noon, and even of air lengthe,* 11 *the zodiac signs weell till un stand* 12 *with œquinox and solstices, the strenghte* 13 *sen phœbus heer brings trouble caire & toyll:* 14 *pray unto god, to send a better soyll.*[1]

The above is given in lines as engraved, but the lines in which it was originally written are indicated by the numbers.

Immediately below this is written :

To god only wise, be glory through jesus christ for ever amen

and around the centre panel :

laus honor imperium domino.
(Praise, honour, and power to God.)

Around the thickness of the outside circular edge is the following quotation from Scripture, in one line :

THE SUNNE SHALL BE TURNED INTO DARKNESSE AND THE MOONE INTO BLOOD BEFORE THE GREAT AND TERRIBLE DAY OF THE LORD COME.

The engraver of this sun-dial was a pedagogue: that is evident from his Latin. He has used numerous old saws and texts, and has made some himself. His "Aeræ" for "of Ayr" is perhaps unique, and puzzled us for some time; but full confirmation came on examination of that remarkably fine book, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* (vol. v, page 439), where an almost exactly similar dial is illustrated, the work of this same John Bonar of Ayr.[2] This dial is at Kenmure Castle, in Kircudbright, and bears date 1623, or seven years earlier than the Bangor one. It is a double slab, and thus not so interesting as the Bangor one, which is engraved on the two sides of one slab. It is larger in size, being 24 inches by 20½ inches, but of the same shape; the inscriptions and style of engraving quite similar, so that no one could mistake that the one hand did both. This goes to prove the very close relationships existing between the Lowlands of Scotland and Ulster at this period. Whether Lord Clandeboye had some connection with Kenmure Castle and saw John Bonar's work there, or whether he knew the erudite pedagogue himself and considered his skill in horology would be a benefit to Bangor or not, will probably never be known.

[1] There are several words in this which we are unable to obtain the meaning of, such as *mearoks, edub, bulsrand strand, arladge.*

[2] Very little is known of this man. He may have been, and doubtless was, a certain "Maister of the Grammar Scoole at the Burgh of Air," who was cited to appear before the Privy Council in 1621 in regard to his dealings with the "buikes intituled *God and the King* in Englishe," which had been entrusted to him for selling to his "skolleris."—*Records of Privy Council*, vol. ii, 1619–1622, p. 601.

John Bonar did not repeat himself in his texts or poetry; for we find on the Kenmure dial a poem similar in its references, but quite different, from that on the Bangor one. It reads as follows:

QUHAIR MERROK MONTANE MOUNTES FRA THE WOLD
A LAPICIDE DID RAISE ME FRA THE RUITE
TWYSE NYNE THOWSAND OF MILES PHOEBUS IS ROLD
THE NATURALL DAY TO RINE ON ME BUT BUITE
QUHEN HE WALD FEED ON VENISON AS FRUITE
THEN CAPRICORN WITH HORNS DOES HIM EFFRAYE
HE HAISTES SYNE TO LEIFF ON LAMPETTS RUIDE
OUT THROUGH THE SIGNS WITH CANCER FOR TO STAYE
QUHEN ARIES AND LIBRA MAK'S DERAYE
IN SABLE WEE-D FOR PHAETON HIM CLEEDS
ENDYMIONS SPOUS THAT LIQUID FEELDS ARAYS
PORTUMNUS SOJORS TEACHES HEER THAIR MEEDS.
LET ALL ESTAITS MY MUISSINGS HEERON SKANCE;
EARN BY MY SHADE OF WARDLIE GLEE THE GLANCE
LAUS HONOR IMPERIUM DOMINO. AMEN.

Whether these two effusions were the work of John Bonar or not, we cannot say. They seem, however, to be of an earlier dialect than that used at his time. Perhaps some reader of the Journal would enlighten us as to this, or even tell us exactly where they do emanate from.

As it is, the sun-dial preserved at Bangor is the most valuable and remarkable we have ever seen in Ireland, and forms another record from a place where we have unearthed several valuable relics of the past.

Notes on other sun-dials will be gladly welcomed by the editor. We were much assisted in the elucidation of this stone by Lewis Evans, F.S.A., who has done much good work on English sun-dials, and is an expert on the subject. Our young friend, Samuel Turner, ably assisted us in the reading of the much-worn inscriptions. The illustration is from a photo. by Robert Welch, with the lettering strengthened from careful readings.

The Agnews in County Antrim.

By JOHN M. DICKSON.

IT is not unusual to find on mountain tops certain hardy plants not related to any species now to be found growing on the lower ground within hundreds of miles. These isolated growths, botanists tell us, do not owe their position to accident: they are *survivals* from the ancient flora that formerly covered all the district when its conditions were very different from those prevailing at the present day. A somewhat similar survival may be observed in the name of *Agnew's* Hill, a mountain lying five miles west of Larne, so-called after an ancient family, now almost forgotten in County Antrim, yet whose broad estates once included the baronies of Larne and Glenarm, as well as the present parishes of Cairncastle and Kilwaghter.

Though, owing to the incursions of marauding Scots, those extensive possessions have shrunk to the present estate of Kilwaghter, now held by a descendant in the female line, the Agnew family is still represented in the baronetage of Scotland, and has the unique record of having held, for upwards of five hundred years, the hereditary sheriffdom of Galloway.

A history of these sheriffs, published about forty years ago, by Sir Andrew Agnew, is full of information concerning political and social life in Scotland ever since the time of Bruce. It is very interesting to many of us in Ulster, as presenting authentic specimens of the rock from which we were hewn; and as it contains several references to doings of the family in Antrim, these may still have sufficient local interest to excuse their reproduction in the pages of this Journal.

As early as the tenth century, we find several branches of the family of D'Agneaux on the rolls of the nobility of Normandy; the branch from which sprang the Antrim family having held estates in the arrondissement of Bayeux, and being distinguished as Lords De Lisle and D'Auval.

While, in all probability, some cadet of this family may have accompanied the Conqueror, the first authentic notice of the name in English history is that of Sir Philip D'Agneaux, who joined King Henry II. on his Irish expedition in 1171; and five years later, when Sir John De Courcy (having quarrelled with the viceroy, Fitzaldelme) came to Ulster to hew out a principality for himself, Sir Philip D'Agneaux was one of the twenty-two Anglo-Norman knights who threw in their lot with the bold adventurer.

The "White Knight" seems to have been well suited by nature for the *rôle* of filibuster, as we learn he was "verie tall and mightie and of a singular audacitie; he would be first in the field and foremost in the fight, and were the enterprize never so perillous yet he would give the adventure."

On this occasion, we learn further, that, "by his wise conference and witty persuasions he allureth and enticeth to him even such as were the valiantest, honestest and chosen men of them all: and having so gotten into his company two and twenty gentlemen and above three hundred others, he boldly entereth and invadeth the province of Ulster." On the complete success of this bold invasion, De Courcy, although in reality a rebel, was created Earl of Ulster by the King; and his followers had the lands won by their swords granted to them and their heirs for ever.

Among these, D'Agneaux received for his portion the lordship of Larne (or "Lairn" as it was then spelt). Here he settled, and here his descendants dwelt: and as those states that have no history are said to be the happiest, we may assume they prospered: at least, no record of their doings remains to us during the century next following.

But more stirring times were at hand. When, in 1375, the northern lords, impatient of the English yoke, and preferring to have a king of their own among them, invited Edward Bruce to come over, and promised him their support, we find the Lord of Larne very prominent. He was the first to meet Edward when he landed at Olderfleet, and fought by his side throughout the three years of his uneasy rule in Ireland.

Carrickfergus Castle, being held at the time for the English, was a thorn in the side of Bruce; and as it gave access to reinforcements from England, it was closely invested, and as stubbornly defended. During the siege, the garrison resorted to a device to replenish their larder, that might be characterized as "slim" in the slang popular at present, and certainly carried to an extreme length the doctrine that "all is fair in love and war."

When the siege had lasted several months, the garrison agreed to surrender the castle on a certain day if not relieved in the meantime; and the appointed day having arrived, they sent word to the besiegers to send a detachment to take possession, and threw open the gates. When the detachment proceeded to enter, and when eight of the Scotch soldiers had already entered, they suddenly closed the gates; and having disarmed the luckless eight, and put them in irons, they announced their intention to defend the castle to the last extremity. Soon after, the castle had to surrender in reality; but not until the garrison, in the words of the ancient record, "for want of other vittels were driven to eate leather *and the eight Scots* which they had taken prisoners."

From the precedence given in this chronicle, the leather would seem to have been tried first; but whether it was preferred as being less tough than the highlanders, is not stated. It cannot have been from motives of humanity,

as the poor Scots had clearly been entrapped on purpose to be eaten. The most charitable explanation may be that a short course of leather, while it sharpened the appetites of the garrison, at the same time blunted any scruples they may have entertained as to fraud or cannibalism. The weak point, however, about this expedient for re-victualling seems to be that it could hardly be repeated: at least, not with Scotchmen!

When, in 1318, Edward Bruce lost his kingdom and his life on Faughard Hill, the northern lords retreated with their Scottish auxiliaries, under Randolph, Earl of Moray, who, soon after gaining Scottish soil, became Regent during the minority of David II. Many warm friendships had been formed between those who had been brethren-in-arms for three years; and for some time after, the northern Irish lords naturally turned to the Scottish court for the advancement that they could not hope for at home. There do not appear to have been general confiscations of the estates of those who had participated in Bruce's attempt: at least, there were none in the case of the Lord of Larne. That there were not was probably because the bleak and inhospitable hills of Antrim offered no inducement to the Anglo-Norman nobles, who found themselves on the winning side, to exchange for them the rich pastures of the English pale.

Among the friendships referred to, was one between the son of the Lord of Larne and Alexander, the natural son of Edward Bruce, who, on his return to Scotland, was appointed, in succession to his father, Lord of Galloway, and had the keeping of the castles of Wigtown and Lochnaw. It was not surprising that young Agnew should cross the Channel to visit his friend, thus established in the Rhinns of Galloway, within sight from the Irish shore; nor was his visit unwelcome, as we find it stated in Sir George Mackenzie's MSS, "In the reign of King David 2nd a son of ye Lord of Lairn (alias ye Lord Agnew) gott keeping of the King's Castell of Lochnaw and was made heretable Constable y.rof." Having shown "bravery and spirit" in this office, Agnew was shortly after appointed Sheriff of Wigtown, the sheriffship to be a hereditary gift.

To hold the King's commission among the wild Scots of Galloway, in the fourteenth century, was no sinecure, and doubtless required both "bravery and spirit"; but there were other and more serious difficulties to be faced. The Douglass maintained in the south of Scotland an *imperium in imperio*, that, from time to time, made little of either the King's authority or that of his sheriff.

In 1390, the Black Douglass, assuming sovereign powers in the southern counties, claimed, (1st) that all charters whatsoever should be delivered up to himself, and new ones of his own accepted in their place; and (2nd) that all land-holders should pay him *black-mail* for his protection.

Agnew having refused to submit to these terms, Douglass laid siege to the

castle of Lochnaw. Though the Laird of Lochnaw could not cope single-handed with Douglass, his castle being situated on an island and difficult to reduce, he was able to make such terms, that he was allowed "to depart in peace," and to take his possessions with him. With his family, therefore, and a few retainers, he turned sorrowfully to seek shelter from his kinsmen in Antrim; this misfortune of the great-grandson of the first Agnew of Lochnaw being thus summed up by Sir George Mackenzie: "His great-grand-child was opprest by the Earl of Douglass, by whom the castle of Lochnaw was blowen up."

Young Agnew, finding the position of a poor relation in Antrim rather irksome, shortly afterwards repaired to the Scottish court at Perth, where he was kindly received by the aged monarch, Robert III., who made him a "scutifer," or equerry: a position, unfortunately, more honourable than remunerative: but while there, he was fortunate in gaining the friendship of the Princess Margaret, who afterwards became the wife of Archibald (the Tyneman), son of the Black Douglass. After the death of her husband, this lady, being confirmed in the lordship of Galloway, was able to reinstate her friend, the young equerry, in all his former honours and emoluments in Wigtownshire, who soon after married her niece (daughter of the Princess Mary), quite in the style of the conventional melodrama: and as we learn that "the Lady of Lochnaw the following year presented her husband with a son and heir," we may assume that "they lived happily ever after."

We hear nothing more of the doings of the family in Ireland until 1576, when the redoubtable Sorley Boy (or Yellow Charles) MacDonnell, the founder of the Antrim family, appeared on the scene, with such a following, that he overpowered all resistance, and seized the lands bordering the sea, right down to the lough of Larne, leaving Agnew merely a nominal possession of the inland portion of his property, now the Kilwaghter estate. Nor did the Agnews ever regain the property thus wrested from them. Though Queen Elizabeth despatched the Earl of Essex against Sorley Boy, he made good his new acquisitions at the point of his sword: and being forced to make a virtue of necessity, "the good Queen Bess was graciously pleased" to confirm the bold freebooter in the possession of what she found herself unable to take from him; thus following the example set by King Henry II. in his dealing with De Courcy four hundred years before. But human nature is a very constant quantity; and at all times we find that "success is virtue, and misfortune blame." In both these instances, the moral aspect of the question, and the rights of those found unable to defend themselves, received just as much consideration as they probably would in this present year of grace: no more, and no less.

From this time forward, the headquarters of the Agnew family were in Wigtownshire; the fragment remaining of their Antrim property being held by lease from the Earl of Antrim, and let to under-tenants.

We find, in the year 1636, an interesting letter from Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw to the Earl, relative to the renewal of his lease of Kilwaghter, in which, while very polite to his over-lord, he cannily conveys his indifference about the property: doubtless, by way of indirectly deprecating any undue advance in the rent on the renewal. As the letter is a gem in its way, we give it verbatim as it appears docketed in Lord Antrim's handwriting:

Sir Patrick Agnew's letter submitting to my courtesie.

I ressaveit ane letter from your servant John Agnew [probably the sheriff's factor or chief tenant] showing me that your Lordship was appointit with your tenants of the Barony of Glenarm upon Monday the seventh of this instant August, which gladlie I wold have kept gif it had been but to have come (according to my bounden dutie) to kiss your L. hand, but there is ane appointment and reference between the Erle of Cassilis and me at Mayboll the nynth of this month which I must keep in regard the reference is in the friend's hands and the Erle will be there and gif I should not keep the day our reference will expire. I have been more considerate in your L. good mind towards me nor all my Les is worth, bott howsoever my Les is absoluttlie in your L. power: doe as it shall please your Lordship, for it was mor out of the luff I carrit to your Lordship's nobill Father than for any gan I haiff. But as I have ever had that luff and respect to your Lordship and all yours, I am confident of your Lordship's good and generous dealing with me, and I shall ever prove a thankful and true servant to your L. and shall procure to your L. thanks from some of your honourable friends at Court for your L. fair dealings with me. So in this and all other things being willing to obey your L. to do qwhat you command, I am, yr Lordshipp's humble servant,

PATRICK AGNEW.

The result of this correspondence was a lease, dated April 14, 1636, of the lands "according to the ancient bounds and limits of the same as the said Sir Patrick now enjoys the same," for the term of threescore and seventeen years, "he [Sir Patrick] alway delivering to the said Earl yearly the sum of twenty pounds stg., and as much good clear oats as any twenty acres within the Barony of Glenarn will yield, also, upon demand, the sum of three pound sterling current and lawful money, . . . and the said Earl shall and will warrant the premises to the said Sir Patrick Agnew against all persons whatsoever."

Little did the signatories to this lease think that, before six years had passed, the Earl of Antrim would be quite unable to keep the promise so lightly given, and that the English crown itself would be equally unable to "warrant the premises to Sir Patrick Agnew."

On October 22nd, 1641, took place the great rising of the native Irish to recover possession of their land, and the Scotch and English settlers were fleeing from the country districts on all sides, to the seaports and walled towns. The tenants on the Kilwaghter estate were no exceptions: they betook themselves with all possible speed to Larne, as the nearest shelter; nor for four years after did they venture back, during which time all contracts were void. Larne, at this time, was hurriedly fortified, and held against the insurgents; and the sheriff's agent and kinsman, Captain Agnew, was placed in command, proving that the family influence was still considerable.

Ten years after, when Cromwell had quenched the flame of rebellion in blood, a new danger appeared to the Scotch settlers in the north: this was the ascendancy of the Independents; the animosity between whom and the Presbyterians, rising to such a height, that the commissioners of the Commonwealth (being themselves Independents) resolved to end the strife by a scheme no less radical than "the removal of all the popular Scots out of Ulster"!

In pursuance of their resolution, the commissioners issued a proclamation in 1653 announcing their intention of transplanting the leading Presbyterians of Antrim and Down into Munster; their list of two hundred and sixty including Patrick Agnew, the sheriff's agent; Francis Agnew, another of the clan; James Shaw of Ballygally, and Sir Robert Adair of Ballymena.

Among those who used their influence with Cromwell to listen to calmer counsels were the sheriff and his son; and their exertions were so successful, that this wholesale transplantation scheme was abandoned. In the following year, when a commission sat in Belfast "to enquire into the state of Ulster," we find that Sir Patrick Agnew was able to sustain his title to the lands held under the lease of 1636 mentioned above; and after this time we hear of but one further visit of the head of the Agnew family to Ireland, and this time of an agreeable and festive character, when, in 1655, Sir Andrew Agnew (son of Sir Patrick) came over to Kilwaghter, and in view of returning prosperity the visit was made the occasion of some jollification among his tenants, as an entry appears in the factor's accounts for 1656, "For drink last summer when your worship was here"!

NOTE.—The surname Agnew, in the north of Ireland, does not necessarily imply descent from this Norman stock; the Celtic sept O'Gneeve having been Anglicized Agnew. These O'Gneeves, I find, on the authority of Reeves, were hereditary bards to the Clannaboye O'Neills.

Ulster Bibliography.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

ARTICLE VI.—*Continued from page 137.*

DOWNPATRICK, DUNGANNON, AND HILLSBOROUGH.

THE eighteenth-century items printed in these three towns which have come under my notice are, as will be seen, *very* few indeed. They are, therefore, given together, and barely furnish sufficient material for a single article. It seems most probable that much more printing took place in Downpatrick than is given here, unless we are to assume that the two items were only *published* there, but printed elsewhere, because no printer's name appears on either. Further research will doubtless clear up this matter.

As regards the first and second items under the sub-heading of Hillsborough, it must be frankly stated that no printer's name is given on either, and that in both the catalogue of the Linen Hall Library, and the valuable one compiled by John Anderson, the second item is claimed for Belfast. It is clear from the first item itself that the musical portion (forming most of the work) was printed from plates engraved in London; but the letterpress portion may have been printed at Hillsborough, which is given as the place of publication. When we find from the third item that in 1790 there *was* a printer at work in Hillsborough, it is not unreasonable to hold that he may have printed the second item. There were sometimes local or social reasons, as well as political, for the printer not giving his name to some of the publications from his press.

As regards the Dungannon items, no question arises, though the first item has not yet been traced to its present owner or resting-place.

I am indebted to A. A. Campbell for the first item of Dungannon printing, and to James Buckley for obtaining for me the particulars of the two Downpatrick items.

DOWNPATRICK.

1754. Memoirs of the late Ignoble and Dishonourable R(ober)t S(cot)t, unworthy Representative for the Borough of N(ewry). A broadside.

[Amongst the Collection of Irish Broadsides, etc., of the late Colonel Francis Grant: now with Pickering & Chatto, London.]

[1756?] The Last Speech, Confession and Dying Words of B(o)w(e)n S(out)h(wel)l, Representative in Parliament for the B———h of D————n; who was executed the 8th of January, 1756, for violating his Faith and Honour; and basely betraying the Trust reposed in him by his Constituents. A broadside.

[Amongst the Collection of Irish Broadsides, etc., of the late Colonel Francis Grant: now with Pickering & Chatto, London.]

DUNGANNON.

1797. A New Treatise of Gunnery in theory and practice, explained and demonstrated from the laws of gravitation and motion, showing the manner of ascertaining all necessary requisites of the Art by sundry methods never before published, being the most extensive in theory, and the best adapted to practice of any book of the kind now existing, by John Hagan, Teacher of the Mathematicks. *(William Canning.)* 8vo. 160 pp.

[*Vide* Letter of "W., Belfast," in *Tyrone Constitution* of 15th May, 1891.]

1799. A Sermon preached at Bray,[1] before the Orange-men, of Killyman, Stewartstown, Cookstown, Pomeroy, and Coagh Districts. On the First day of July O.S. being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. The Revd. Thomas McKay, M.A., Minister of the Gospel, at Bray. (Psalm cxii, 6.) *(William Canning.)* 8vo. 24 pp. Sigs. A in 8 and B in 4. In paper wrapper. ($7\frac{11}{16} \times 5$.)

[Magee College, Derry.]

1800. Hallelujah or The Christian Psalter; Vindicating the Propriety of Worshipping Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, in Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs, collected from both the Old and New Testament, especially the latter. A Minister of the Gospel in connexion with the Evangelical Society of Ulster. *(Wm. Canning.)* 12mo. 60 pp. (Folds in sixes.)

[Magee College, Derry, 3 F. 11.]

HILLSBOROUGH.

1786. Six Anthems performed in Hillsborough Church, the music composed by Michael Thomson, Mus. D. 4 leaves + 30 pp. Oblong fol. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 14$. "Hillsborough, Printed for the Author, January 2d. 1786, Pr. 15s."

[Linen Hall Library, Belfast. (Oblong 4to.)]

N.B.—The *music* is printed from plates by Ashby, 86, King Street, Cheapside, but the list of subscribers is not.

[1] Now Brigh, Co. Tyrone.

1790. Anthems, &c., as performed in Hillsborough Church. The Music composed by Michael Thomson, Mus. D., and others. (Words only.) 8vo. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. (Cut down.) 32 pp.

[Linen Hall Library, Belfast.]

N. B.—No place or printer is given. It may have been printed in Belfast.

1790. A Letter from Lord de Clifford to the Worthy and Independent Electors of the Town of *Downpatrick*, With Pertinent Queries to the Electors of the County of Down. *(Charles Price)* 8vo. 24 pp.

[Royal Irish Academy, Halliday Pamphlets, 576/3; and King's Inns Library, Dublin, NN. 6 14a.]

DERRY (Supplemental).

I am indebted to James Buckley for the following additional item:

1798. Standing Orders for the Yeomanry Corps of Ireland. *(J. Buchanan and W. McCorkell.)* 8vo. 9 leaves. Verso of title-leaf and of last leaf blank. Two folding forms for returns inserted.

[British Museum, 8827, aaa 43 (1).]

STRABANE (Supplemental).

I am indebted to A. A. Campbell for the following additional item:

1790. The Children's Catechism, or, an Help to the more easy Understanding of the Doctrine taught in our Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. Humbly offered for instructing the Young and Ignorant. The Revd. John Muckarsie, Minister of the Gospel at Kinkell. An entire New Edition, corrected and enlarged. With an Appendix, containing advices to Parents and Children. *(J. Bellew.)* 16mo. 40 pp.

[A. Albert Campbell.]

ERRATA.

For "William IV." in p. 132, read "William III."

Omit from "1794, Derriana," etc., the Rev. John Graham, M.A. He was not the author of this "Derriana," but of one published in Derry in 1823.

Newry Printing.

By Rev. W. T. LATIMER, B.A.

I possess a copy of an interesting pamphlet by Dr. Crossle, issued in 1897, which contains a list of Newry-printed publications. The following may be added to that list. Some of them I possess myself; the names of others I have met in *Witherow's Memorials*, or in the Magee College Catalogue.

1772. A Sermon occasioned by the death of the late Rev. George Richey; preached at Donaghmore by Samuel Barber, Minister of Rathfriland. Pp. 27.

1775. Truth Restored, or the New Mode of Swearing Religious Oaths by Touching and Kissing a Book examined. By William Stavely, Minister at Ann's Borough, near Belfast.

1777. Thoughts on Burke's Letter to Lord Bristol. By the Earl of Abingdon.

1779. A Narrative of the late Proceedings of the Presbytery of Root, &c. By the Rev. James Poulson. Newry: Printed for the Author, and sold by Daniel Carpenter and Joseph Gordon. Pp. 24. There is no date; but the Presbytery, whose proceedings are criticised, met in 1779, and an advertisement on the last page regarding another work by the same author proves that the pamphlet was issued in that year. The book advertised is "The Memorials of a Seven Years' Tour through Ireland, and a Visit to Scotland, &c. By Rev. James Poulson." I wonder has any reader of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* seen this work.

1780. The Protestant Volunteer Characterized, &c. A Sermon preached December 21, 1779, at Donachloney, to the Volunteers of that Congregation. Published at the desire of the Company. By James Carmichael, Minister at Donachloney. Pp. 48.

1780. The Obligation Men are under to Exert themselves for the Defence of their Country. A Sermon preached before the Clare Volunteers on the 9th of January, 1780. By Samuel Livingstone, Minister at Clare. Pp. 32.

1782. Sermon occasioned by the death of the late Rev. George Ferguson. Preached at Markethill, 23 June, 1782. By Samuel Sloane, Minister at Markethill. Pp. 31.

[1811?] The Two Sons of Oil, or the Faithful Witness for Magistracy and Ministry, &c. By Samuel B. Wylie, A.M. Pp. 96. There is no date; but the name of the owner was written in 1811, and there is an allusion to 1797 as past.

1815. Apology for Lay Preaching. By Mat. Lanktree.

1816. The Clerical Review. An Allegory. By M. Buchanan.

1816. A Discourse upon the Self-existence of Jesus Christ. By the late Rev. William Romaine, M.A.

1817. The Methodist Ministry Defended.

1823. A Sermon on the Church. By Rev. David McKee.

1834. The Scripture Doctrine of the Unity of God. By Rev. John Mitchell. Pp. 89.

1834. Speeches in Banbridge on National Education.

1835. The Sect Everywhere Spoken Against. By Rev. John Mitchell.

1841. Answers to Reasons of Dissent from Union.

1850. On the Practice of Christianity. By Rev. David McKee.

The Minutes of the Secession Synod, between 1830 and 1839, were printed at the *Telegraph* office; and it is possible that other issues of the same official document may have been products of the same press.

With regard to Strabane printing, I find that the Minutes of the Synod of Ulster in 1789 contain an allusion to a notice published in the Strabane *News-Letter* during the previous year.

Early Strabane Newspapers and Magazines.

By A. ALBERT CAMPBELL.

The Strabane Journal, or The General Advertiser was established in May, 1771. It appeared every Monday, and consisted of four pages; size, 18 in. × 11½ in.; four columns to the page. John Alexander was printer, publisher, and probably editor. His successor appears to have been James Elliott, who is named as printer in March, 1801. The earliest copy which I have seen (2 May, 1785) is in the possession of Daniel MacAnaw, Strabane whose collection of old Strabane newspapers and magazines is most valuable and unique; his latest copy is dated 2 March, 1801. It may be mentioned in passing, that the first Derry newspaper—*The Derry Journal*—did not appear until June, 1772.

The Strabane Magazine, published monthly, first appeared in December, 1799. Daniel MacAnaw has an imperfect copy of vol. i (Dec., 1799—Dec., 1800). Up till July, 1800, the title was *The New Magazine*. Each number consisted of forty-seven pages; size, 8¼ in. × 5 in. (cut down in binding). There is no indication of its price, or where or by whom it was printed: probably it possessed a cover, removed in binding, which would have given this information; but there is no reason to doubt that it was produced in Strabane.

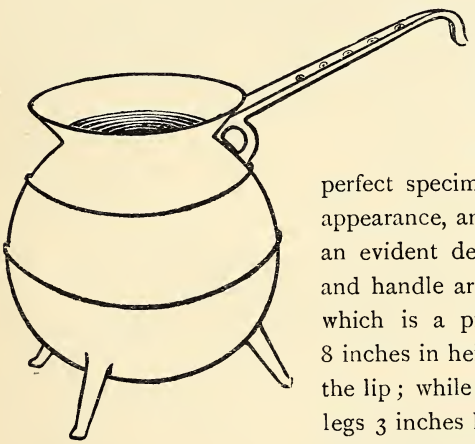
The Strabane News-Letter, printed and published every Monday by John Moore, Main Street, Strabane, first appeared in April, 1805. It consisted of four pages; size, 20½ in. × 12½ in.; price 4d. Daniel MacAnaw has only one copy—10 December, 1810.

The Strabane Morning Post, printed and published every Tuesday by Carroll & Foster (afterwards Carroll & Gray), was established in March, 1812. It had four pages, of four columns each; size, 20½ in. × 12½ in.; price 5d. *The Post* was in existence in 1833, and probably lived till 1840, or later.

The Christian Enquirer, price 1d., first appeared on Tuesday, 8 May, 1827. It was printed and published monthly by Cowper Walker, Castle Street, Strabane. Daniel MacAnaw has vol. i (May, 1827—April, 1828).

Bronze Vessel found at Black Abbey, Co. Down.

By JAMES ARTHUR GIBSON.

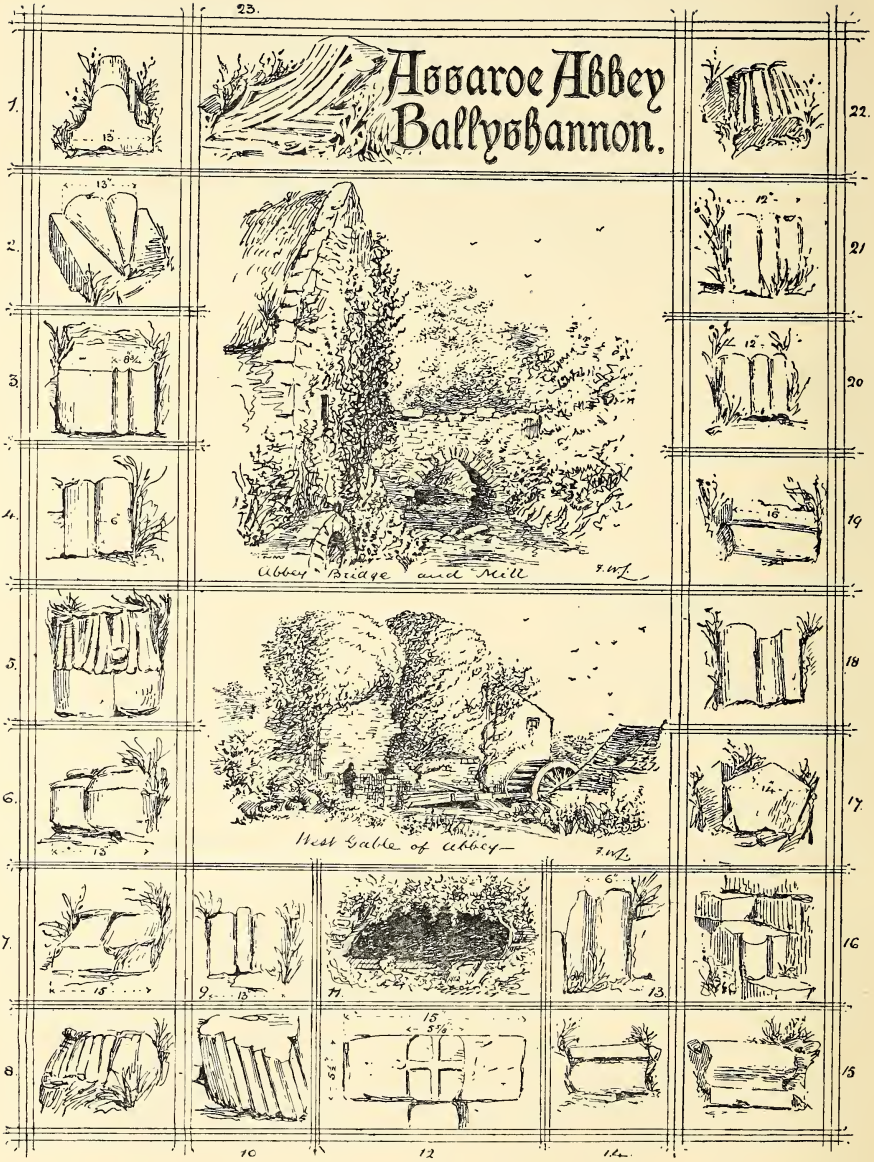


This bronze pot was turned up, about eighty years ago, by my great-grandfather, James McKee, while ploughing on his farm at Black Abbey. I am told it is a perfect specimen of its kind. It is of graceful appearance, and the workmanship is good, with an evident desire for artistic effect. The legs and handle are neatly soldered on to the body, which is a piece of one casting. It stands 8 inches in height; measures 5½ inches across the lip; while the handle is 7½ inches, and the legs 3 inches long.

It must have lain where it was unearthed from at least the middle of the sixteenth century: and how much longer than that, since the monks of the abbey had it in use, who can tell?

It was given by my great-grandmother to my sister, with the stipulation that it was to remain in the old farm-house during my great-grandmother's life, as otherwise the luck might go! It now occupies an honoured place in my study, and often sets me thinking of the time when Ireland was great among the nations.

Note.—In Harris's *Down* (page 55), the finding of a "Tea Pot" similar to the above is thus recorded: "A Bell Mettle Pot about eight Inches high, made in the Form of a Jug standing on three Feet, with a Spout projecting out of the Side like a Tea Pot and a Handle on the opposite part, was found in the Year 1722 twelve Feet deep in the Bog of Bally Murphey near Gray Abby on the estate of William Montgomery who lately made a Present of it, as a Piece of Antiquity to the University of Dublin, where it now remains among other Curiosities."—Ed.



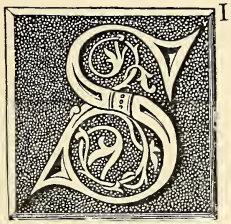
From Drawings by F. W. Lockwood.
(See page 181.)

The Remains of the Abbey Assaroe, Ballyshannon, in the County of Donegal.

By F. W. LOCKWOOD.

"Gray, gray is Abbey Assaroe, by Ballyshanny town,
It has neither door nor window, the walls are broken down;
The carven stones lie scattered in briar and nettle bed,
The only feet are those that come at burial of the dead.
. . . . . .
The elder-tree and lightsome ash across the portal grow,
And Heaven itself is now the roof of Abbey Assaroe."

Wm. Allingham.



INCE the above lines were written, it is probable that the destruction of the ruins has continued, and nothing now remains *in situ* except portions of the west and south walls of the nave. As the interments in the graveyard have spread close up to the inside of these walls, and a mill, possibly of Cromwellian times, is built up against the south and west sides, it would be quite impossible by excavations to trace out the site and dimensions of the choir or of the conventual buildings. In all probability, these conformed to the general arrangements of the Cistercian Order, to which the abbey belonged.

The town of Ballyshannon, closely adjacent to which the abbey lies, was planted by English settlers in the reign of James I., and incorporated by him in the year 1613. The builders of the town of that and subsequent periods would appear to have quarried largely amongst the abbey ruins, to which in great part must be attributed their present dilapidated condition. Fortunately, a considerable number of the moulded and carved stones has been built into the wall which now encloses the graveyard, and it is from the study of these stones that we may now derive some idea of the style and character of the original buildings.

As Hugh Allingham, M.R.I.A., has treated of the history of the abbey in his history of Ballyshannon, and promises a fuller narrative of the district at an early date, the historical portion of the present paper will not claim to be either specially authoritative or exhaustive, but merely give enough to explain the present condition of the remains, and to make the relations of the abbey to the surrounding district intelligible.

Hugh Allingham considers—and the probabilities of the case bear out his conclusion—that the cell or cave on the bank of the stream, immediately below the abbey, was the spot in the "wilderness" referred to in his life as visited by St. Patrick, of which more later on. It is sufficient here to point to the probability of this having been a place of sanctity from the earliest days of

Christianity in Ireland. The name of Assaroe appears to have been given first to the well-known falls at Ballyshannon—Eas Aodha Ruaidh, the cataract of Red Hugh; and in the records is applied indiscriminately to the falls, the town, and the abbey. According to the "Four Masters," the abbey was dedicated to "God and St. Bernard," in the year 1184, by Flaherty O'Mulderry, whose family appear to have been the princes of Tirconnell, or Donegal, before the O'Donnells, who became so famous in the succeeding centuries. In a footnote to the first published edition, 1845, Bryan Geraghty, the editor, states that the abbey was founded by Roderick O'Cannanan, a prince of Tirconnell, A.D. 1178; but he does not quote his authority: for our purpose, however, the difference is immaterial.

All the fragments that now remain to us clearly denote that either date may be correct, and that the abbey must have been a fine specimen of the latest phase of the Irish Romanesque, with, it may be, some admixture of the Transition style, which the Anglo-Normans were then introducing into the eastern parts of the island in such buildings as Christ Church and St. Patrick's, Dublin, and Inch and Grey Abbeys in the county of Down. As the stone (No. 23) from the south wall of the graveyard, which we have selected for the title-piece of our plate, indicates, there must have been some work introduced to the building of a later date, but to what extent is impossible now to determine. Another indication of the extent and richness of the buildings may be found in a quotation that Hugh Allingham gives from Guthrie's *Gazetteer*, about 1776, which says: "Near Ballyshannon are the remains of the abbey of Ashrow; some of the gilding in the vault of the cloister is still visible."

Allingham also quotes from an Inquisition of the 31st Elizabeth, that the abbey was possessed of the village known as Abbey Island, in which was a cemetery, a church and steeple, partly roofed with shingles, and partly thatch; ruins of a dormitory, and three other stone buildings, and four small cottages. Abbey Island is still the name of the small townland, which consists of the abbey ruins and graveyard, with two or three small fields, which the diversion of the Two Mile Water into a mill race and pond now, as then, forms into an island. The roof of thatch and shingles may not appear to savour much of magnificence, but the date, we may note, is the year after the Armada; and this part of the county, which is less mountainous than the other parts of Donegal, had become at that time the debatable ground between the English and the Clan O'Donnell. In 1587, Hugh Roe O'Donnell had been seized by the Lord Deputy Perrot at Rathmullen, on Lough Swilly, and we find them in 1592 in occupation of the Abbey of Donegal, and that Ballyshannon Castle, which was still held by the O'Donnells, must have been at least in a state of partial siege. Under these circumstances, it may not be surprising that the abbey should have fallen into the disrepair which the action of the English and Scottish settlers in the succeeding reign made complete.

The exact position in the building of some of the stones figured in the plate must remain conjectural; but the reference which we append gives the present situation of the stones, and offers the best guess which the writer can give as to their original purpose.

REFERENCE.

1. In north wall of graveyard. Query, from chancel arch.
2. Do. do. Corbel to arch or vaulting.
3. Do. do. Jamb of door.
4. Do. do. Door or window jamb, or (query) cornice.
5. Do. do. Capital (inverted) of door jamb shafts, of chancel arch.
6. Do. do. Bases to door shafts.
7. Do. do. do. do.
8. Do. do. Capital (inverted).
9. South wall of graveyard. Door jamb.
10. In wall beside walk to holy well (Tobernaboghilla) on shore or Abbey Bay. Has a later look than some of the other work.
11. St. Patrick's Oratory (Catsby). This will be referred to later on.
12. On headstone to "Hugh Diuer" (Dwyer?) in graveyard. This is presumably not very old, but is so exactly like some very ancient crosses—Antrim Round Tower, and St. Feelim's Church, Fore, Westmeath, for instance—that it is reproduced here to elicit comment. It is socketed into Hugh Diuer's stone, which bears date 1797; but can it have been borrowed from some older place?
13. In south wall of graveyard.
14. Do. do. Query, eave course.
15. Do. do. do.
16. Forms one of the steps of stile in north wall.
17. In south wall.
18. Do. Probably eave course.
19. Do. Possibly corbel table below eave.
20. Do. Door jamb.
21. Do. do.
22. North-east angle of wall. Capital (inverted).
23. In south wall. Appears like window tracery of later date, perhaps fifteenth century. Towers of this date were often added to the early abbey. Can this have been in the "steeple" mentioned in the Inquisition of Elizabeth's time? Perhaps, however, it looks more like the work over a door or in some mural tomb of that period.

Any description of Assaroe Abbey would be incomplete without some notice of the curious cave on the bank of the stream, which is known locally

as "Catsby," but which we have referred to as "St. Patrick's Oratory." It is, unquestionably, of great age. A ledge or seat runs round it; and on the eastern side is a sort of altar, containing two bullauns, or hollows, perhaps for baptism: the larger one for water, and the smaller, about the size of a hand, for salt. According to Hugh Allingham this place was associated with a still more interesting ceremonial. Before the English had built their bridge over the rapid Erne, and whilst yet the abbey was the most sacred place of interment for a wide tract of country, many funerals would come by water from the southern side of the river. Their most convenient point of embarkation from the farther side still bears, traditionally, the name of Port na morrow, or "port of the dead." According to custom, the funeral procession, as it rowed across the broad estuary, was voiceless, the silence broken only by the slow and solemn tolling of the abbey bell. Then, as they landed upon the shore of the little abbey bay, and began to wend slowly up the narrow glen, the wild Irish lament burst out with a double vehemence for having been so long repressed. Hence the mouth of the glen has obtained the name of Lugnanore (Lug na n'deor), or "the hollow of the tears." The body was borne to Catsby, and there the funeral prayers were recited before its interment in the graveyard above.

Not far from the mouth of this glen, bubbling out from a hollow of the rock several feet below high-water mark, is the holy well called Tobernaboghilla. From the 1st to the 15th of August, "Patrons" still profess to be held here; but they have dwindled of late years to very small dimensions indeed. It must still be visited, however, though with some secrecy, by a considerable number of devotees, for the adjacent bushes are covered with a number of rags, to be reckoned almost by the thousand, of all the colours of the rainbow—red, white, blue, green, and black. The fresh colour of many of the rags shows that they could not have been long there; but, although the writer paid several visits during the "Patron" days, he was unable to see any devotees making their rounds.

Not far from the eastern end of the site of the abbey is another well named after St. Patrick. This traditionary title to a certain extent confirms the association of his name with the adjacent cave, a rock-hewn chapel. A few rags may still be seen upon the bush beside the well, but it does not appear to have been visited of late years by anything like the number that have gone to the well upon the shore.

It would be difficult now to trace the other buildings referred to in the Inquisition of 1589. It is curious that no reference is made in that to a mill or mills, as we may feel almost sure that the monks used their water-power for this purpose. There are now four mills adjacent to the site. Of these, in the writer's opinion, the oldest is the one shown in the plate, now used only as a flax store. The little bridge, with pointed arch, in the back-ground

was undoubtedly the work of the monks. Apparently, at the time of the final desecration of the abbey, early in the seventeenth century, a mill was erected up against the south wall of the abbey nave, at which time no doubt the stream was diverted to run close under the west gable. This mill has become in its turn ruinous, but two mills lower down—one for corn and another for flax-scutching—are still worked.

Among the records which relate to the abbey, we note the following. The Prince of Tirconnell, Flaherty O'Mulderry, by whom the abbey was dedicated in 1184, appears to have died, thirteen years later, in the monastery at Inis Saimer, the small rocky island just below the falls at Ballyshannon. All trace of whatever religious buildings were ever on this island has long been lost.

Very soon after the death of O'Mulderry, the O'Donnells must have become rulers of Tirconnell, and it is their name and fortunes that we find chiefly associated with the history of the abbey, until in the end they and it fell together. It was the O'Donnells, as early as A.D. 1200, who fought a battle at Ballyshannon, in which they were victorious over the O'Rourkes of Breffny (now Leitrim). In 1241, Donnell More O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, died at Assaroe in the monastic habit, "victorious over the world and the devil," and was buried there with great honours. It is noteworthy how many of these chiefs—O'Donnells, O'Neills, and others—after a life spent in warfare, as their bodily powers failed, assumed the monastic habit, and died, as the contemporary chronicles record, "victorious over the world" and in the odour of sanctity. In 1247, his successor, Malachy O'Donnell, was killed whilst resisting an English expedition under Maurice Fitzgerald, which penetrated as far as Ballyshannon. This can have been only a flying visit, for the English practically held no power north of the lower Erne until the end of the reign of Elizabeth. In 1319, Thomas O'Heraghty, abbot of Assaroe, died. In 1333, Thomas O'Donnell, abbot of Assaroe, was elected Bishop of Raphoe. In the same year, according to the Four Masters, Hugh O'Donnell, lord of Tirconnell, Kinel Moain, Inisowen, Fermanagh, North Connacht, and Breffny, and heir to the Crown of all Ulster, "the most dreaded and formidable to his enemies, the most distinguished man of Western Europe for hospitality and benevolence, died, after gaining the palm of victory over the World and the Devil, in a monastic habit at Inis Samer, and was buried with great honours and solemnity in the monastery of Eas Roe." So record the Four Masters; but then we must remember that the O'Clerys were henchmen of the O'Donnells, and the deeds of the clan are always glorified in their pages. It is a naive comment upon this that their next lines relate how O'Donnell's two sons, Conor and Art, fought as usual for the succession until Art was slain. For the remainder of this, the fourteenth century, the fortunes of the O'Donnells appear to have been at low water. In 1359, Conor O'Donnell's son John was defeated by the O'Connors of Sligo, with the loss of chiefs such

as O'Doherty and MacSweeney, whose names are still current in this district. In 1377 the monastery of Assaroe was burnt, though evidently not demolished, otherwise all the remains which now exist would hardly be of twelfth-century work. In 1388 the O'Donnells were defeated at Assaroe by the O'Connors, with the loss of many chieftains—Gallaghers and others of names still familiar about Ballyshannon. In 1390 the O'Connors of Sligo penetrated past Assaroe to the castle of the O'Clerys, three miles distant upon the coast, which they demolished.

In 1423, we find another O'Donnell dying in the monastic habit at Assaroe, after having "gained the victory of extreme unction and repentance." All through this and the next century we find the O'Donnells, with some fluctuations, and an occasional treachery on the part of some discontented and ambitious scion of the family, waxing strong, and claiming, and in part holding, a lordship over a considerable part of Ulster and northern Connacht. They seem to have been a strong, capable, and energetic race, able to hold their own in the incessant wars that in those times prevailed. Their military art was no mere "scuffling of kites and crows," but was based on principles that even yet are not always practised in the armaments of modern Europe. It was an O'Donnell who put in practice the idea of a small, compact, well-equipped, and highly-trained and mobile force, and with three hundred men (two hundred and forty foot and sixty horse), in 1495, marched right across Ulster, plundered the glens of Antrim, and evaded or defeated more than five times his own number of opponents. It was another O'Donnell who in 1522, when all the forces of Tyrone and Connacht were arrayed against him, feeling himself outnumbered, used the mountains east of Barnesmore as a bulwark, and the gap itself as a covered way of communication behind them, and moving first leftwards, struck at and defeated his enemies, and then moving through the gap and passing the Erne at Ballyshannon, overran Leitrim and Sligo, and by a series of bloodless manœuvres compelled the retreat and practical submission of his foes.

If we are to judge the somewhat partial "Annals," the greatest of the O'Donnells was Hugh Roe, who died in 1499, in the 79th year of his age, and 44th of his government. He died in his castle of Donegal (which preceded the present Elizabethan one), and is described as being lord of nearly all Ulster. "During his time," say the Annals, so firm was his rule that "no watching was kept, and the people only closed the doors to keep out the wind."

He was the founder of Donegal Abbey, a patron of learning, and, says the Annalist, to him was applicable the title of "Augustus of North-West Europe." Could panegyric have gone further? But be the faults of the O'Donnells what they may, let us remember that they were the friends and patrons of the O'Clerys, and for a century protected and encouraged the members of that remarkable family, which enjoyed the prosperity and shared in the fall of the

great chiefs of Tirconnell. It is by no means the least interesting feature of the graveyard at Assaroe, that although all trace of the tombs of such of the O'Donnells as are buried there is now lost; yet the slab that marks the last resting-place of two of the immortal masters, the O'Clerys, is still to be seen. It bears the date 1666. Antiquarians owe it to the pious zeal of Hugh Allingham that it has been disinterred from its covering of sods and moss, the broken fragments neatly pieced together, and that it can once more be seen by those who care for the memorials of Ireland's past.

The Lord Deputy and Ben Madighan (Cave Hill) in 1556.

THE following is from the *State Paper Calendars (Carew MSS., 1515–1574)*:[1]

"On Wednesday 7 July 1556 My Lord Deputy [the Earl of Sussex] removed from Lisen Rie [?] and camped at Magre Blarras[2] by a river called Vene Laggan and a church on the hill called Church of Blarras, and this day we came through a great pass called Kelleultahe [Killultagh] being the space of two miles of length, through which pass My Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, Sir William Fitzwilliam with the rest of the army marched on foot all in armour. On Thursday the 8th My Lord Deputy removed from Maghre Blarras and camped that night underneath Banne Vadagane [Ben Madighan, now Cave Hill] by Lisse-tolloh Arde beyond Bellefarst. And this day we came through a pass called Bellaghlisle Clehan [? Ballydrain] a little from the Church of Dromme by a river called Laggan."

I have little doubt but the camp "underneath Ban Vadagane by Lisse-tolloh Arde" was the large square fort in Wallace's fields, close to the castle wall on the Antrim Road, Belfast, and opposite the new church of St. Peter. The description exactly suits. The adjoining townland was Listollard,[3] comprising Parkmount, now Donegall and Ashley Parks. This earthwork has the appearance of sixteenth-century construction, and so has a similar one in Fortwilliam Park.[4] What a grand sight this must have been on what is now a grazing field—the Lord Deputy, his officers, and pursuivant (Athlone was the chronicler), and men-at-arms, "all in armour"! This is one of the most remarkable incidents in our local history, and yet how few are aware of it.

F. J. B.

[1] Copied in O'Laverty's *Down and Connor*, vol. ii, page 251.

[2] Blaris Moor, near Lisburn, a favourite camp, much in use up till 1798.

[3] Liss-toll-gard, the fort of the head garrison.

[4] See *Belfast Naturalist Field Club Proceedings*, series ii, vol. iv, part i, page 71.

The History of Tynan Parish, in the Arch-diocese of Armagh.

Additional Notices by JOHN J. MARSHALL.

IN the valuable history of Tynan Parish, by the late Bishop Reeves, an interesting incident has been overlooked, throwing, as it does, a light upon the state of the country at the time of its occurrence, when inter-tribal war was the normal state of affairs, not only in Tyrone, but all over Ulster; or, indeed, all over Ireland.

In the Parliament which met at Trim, from June 12th to 21st, 1542, "Connatius O'Neile, Chief of his nation, appeared before Sir Anthony Sentleger and others in the great Parliament there holden, and accused Felim O'Neile, called Felim Roe, and his kinsmen, and Captain MacDonnell of divers spoils, murders and other misdeeds committed against him, since he submitted to the King, before the Deputy and Council at Portmore; and on the other hand the same Felim accused Lord O'Neile of similar wrongs; both parties submitting to the order of John Allen, Chancellor; Edmund, Bishop of Kilmore; Oliver Plunket, Baron of Louth; William Bermyngham; Thomas Cusacke of Cosingeston, Master of the Rolls; John Travers, Master of the Ordinance; and George Dowdall, Clk., late Prior of Ardee; or if these should disagree, to the order of the Lord Deputy."[1]

The arbitrators evidently went carefully over the numerous charges and countercharges which each party brought against the other, giving judgment on either side according as they found the charges to be proven or unproven; the interesting portion of the judgment being item seven, which is brief, but very much to the point.

"7. Lord O'Neile offended in entering into the Church at Tenan, and in taking thence the goods of Owen Yneyle. He shall make full restitution."

This raises the question, did Tynan Church in earlier times possess the right of Sanctuary?

That Tynan was at an early date Termon lands is evident from the entry in the *Annals of Ulster*, under the year 1072, recording the death of Maelmuire Ma Muirecan, Aircindech of Tuidhuidha; and in 1607,[2] Sir Arthur Chichester, in a despatch to the Privy Council, asking His Majesty's direction in the

[1] *Cal. Carew MSS.* [2] *Cal. S.P.I.*

matter of the claim of that grasping prelate, the Bishop of Clogher (George Montgomery), to all the Termon lands in the adjoining county of Monaghan, after describing their original purpose of hospitality, goes on: "But in former times were wont to be sanctuaries, places of refuge and safety for all parties and their goods in time of war amongst the nation themselves."

This would seem, therefore, sufficiently conclusive proof that Tynan, at a very early date, had these sanctuary rights; and that, when the original monastic foundation gradually disappeared, and Tynan became converted into a parish church, the people, with that conservatism which is a marked feature of Irish religious life, still adhered to the old custom of right of Sanctuary; and this right, in all probability, continued to be respected till that—in his day—modern iconoclast, Con O'Neil, took by the strong hand the goods which Owen Yneyle had placed, as he thought, in safety in the church at Tynan, for which conduct the short and sharp sentence was: "He shall make full restitution."

Of all the O'Neills who ruled at Kenard, none figures more largely in the State Papers and despatches of the times than Sir Henry Oge O'Neill; and his statesmanship in preserving his patrimony appears to have equalled his valour in the field. Holding as a feudatory under Tyrone, he followed the fortunes of his chief until they began to wane during the vigorous administration of Mountjoy, when, by a timely adherence to the side of the Government, he secured the grant of his lands, holding directly under the Crown, it being the policy of the English Government, in all cases where practicable, to render the inferior chiefs independent of their feudal lords.

The Earl of Tyrone was not the man to see what he considered his rights slip from his grasp without a struggle; and, in addition to his altercation with the Bishop of Clogher, had also differences with Sir Henry Oge and Sir Tirlagh McHenry O'Neill. As the Lord Deputy (Sir Arthur Chichester), writing to Salisbury, under the date of July 3rd, 1605, states that "he proposes to draw near the border of Ulster on the 11th inst. to settle some disputes between the Earl of Tyrone and others . . . . . and likewise in determining the controversies, and in certainly meering the lands between his Lordship, Sir Turlough McHenrie, and Sir Henrie Oge O'Neale, together with other business within his country," is informed that "the Earl labours by all means possible to draw these to forego their patents and hold directly under him, as they had been accustomed; from which he [Chichester] will endeavour as fast to dissuade them."

This journey was performed by the Lord Deputy; and in his account[1] of it, under the date of September 30th, he and the Council, "by their order, established Sir Henry Oge in all the lands he was possessed of at the time of his first submission to the Lord Lieutenant [Mountjoy], being two ballibetoes in Tyrone, adjoining the river Blackwater on the north side, called Mointer-

[1] *Cal. S.P.I.*

birne, and three ballibetoes in Tourannie, on the south side of that river, in performance of the true meaning of the Lord Lieutenant's promise and words passed to the said Sir Henry."

Each of these ballibetoes is noted as containing 960 acres, large measure.

This proceeding of the Lord Deputy was highly distasteful to the Earl of Tyrone, who makes it the ninth[1] item of his articles of complaint against the Government. He therein states that he brought a suit against Sir Henry Oge O'Neill, in the King's Bench, for a parcel of land called Tohrannie, which His Majesty's grant to Sir Henry did not bear; Tyrone's contention being that when he made his peace with the Government, he was only in possession of the Minterburn part, and that the three ballibetoes of Tyranny were not known by the name of "Henry Oge's country"; consequently, the grant of the Armagh portion did not hold good. He further complains that the Lord Deputy and Chancellor, contrary to the due course of law, commanded that the same should be again stayed, while any man, no matter what his degree, obtained the extremity of the law against him.[2] The lands, consequently, remained in Sir Henry Oge's family until forfeited by Sir Phelim in the rebellion of 1641.

The Lieutenant Robert Cowell who is mentioned by Dr. Reeves as tenant of lands in Tynan in 1615, had from James I., on the 26th October, 1609, a "grant of a daily pension of 8/– Irish to Lieutenant Robert Cowell, which had been granted to him by Queen Elizabeth during life."[3] It was probably the same Robert Cowell, who, by deed dated 13th, James I., alienated the Castle Shane[4] property to Joshua Downing of Dublin.

Dr. Robert Maxwell, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore, who is mentioned as being Rector of Tynan from 1624 to 16—, has the date of his presentation by the Crown, in full right, entered under the date of November 22nd, 1625.[5]

The only notice of a Presbyterian meeting-house existing in Tynan parish, in the diocesan records, occurs in a rental of 1724, where it is observed: "On one of the towns of this holding in the parish of Tynon is a Presbiterian Meeting-house."

The meeting-house is that now known as Lislooney (the Fort of O'Looney), called by the name of the townland in which it stands, and which takes its name from the splendid double-ringed fort crowning the hill overlooking Tynan. The congregation worshipping at Lislooney, and known since 1742 by that name, was scattered over a wide district, embracing portions of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Tyrone, and was known as the

[1] *Cal. S.P.I.*, 1607, p. 377.

[2] In a marginal note on another copy of the despatch of September 30th, 1605, previously quoted, it says: "But in this we must for many respects assist him [Sir Henry Oge]."

[3] *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Jac. I., p. 153.

[4] Shedan, *alias* Shean, in the county of Monaghan.—*History of Monaghan*, by E. P. Shirley.

[5] *Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls*, Car. I.

congregation of Kinaird (now Caledon), this being the principal place in the district. This application of the name of a neighbouring town to a congregation worshipping in an adjoining parish has led to error and confusion on the part of those unacquainted with the details of local topography when dealing with the early history of the congregations into which the district then covered by Kinaird congregation became afterwards divided.

It is to be regretted that there are no congregational records dating back farther than 1836. Tradition says that all the books of the congregation were burned about this time; and the same authority is also responsible for the statement that there was a congregation here about the time William III. landed in Ireland, which is probable enough, as we find an official notice[1] of it in 1691, when "Timothy Grier appeared before the General Synod of Ulster, which met at Antrim, as a Commissioner to seek a supply of preaching sometimes till they would be in a capacity to offer a competent maintainence to a minister of their own." To this the Synod agreed, on condition "y^{t} each supplier be allowed ten shill: a sabbath." A supply was accordingly named for the second Sabbaths of October, November, December, and January: after that they were to apply to the Presbytery of Antrim. In the following year (1692) they were further supplied; and then "the Synod leaves their further supply to the Meeting of Antrim who seem engaged somewhat towards their settlement."

The next notice of it is amongst the thirteen congregations which were to meet at Stonebridge, three miles from Clones, when, in 1702, the Presbytery of Tyrone was divided into two—Monaghan and Tyrone.

The Kinaird congregation at this time embraced a large district in the counties already named. In the county of Armagh it took in the southern portion of the barony of Tyranny, and as far as Eglish in the northern portion; took in a large slice of the barony of Armagh, extending to within about a couple of miles of Armagh city, and a like distance from Keady. In the county of Monaghan it took in the barony of Truagh; and in Tyrone, in addition to the territory of Minterburn, it extended to within about two miles of Aughnacloy.

The Rev. William Ambrose is recorded as minister of the congregation as early as 1710, and even then must have been a man of some standing, as we find him, in 1711, nominated for the moderatorship of the General Synod of Ulster. The district described was much too large for one man to have the pastoral oversight of; and, evidently, the people were not satisfied with their religious arrangement, for at the General Synod which met at Antrim, June 23rd, 1713: "A people in Trewgh, a part of the congregation of Kinnaird, in the Preby of Monaghan, & Com: of Bills appeared by their Comm^{rs}, Mr William Johnston of Tully; Henry Gillespie, James Widney, and

[1] *Records Gen. Syn. Ulst.*

John Stewart, who produced a supplication, wherein they desired to be erected into a congregation distinct from that of Kinaird."

"Likewise a people of Caledon, & Committee of Bills, supplicated by their Commissioners, Mr. James Agnew,[1] and Mr. James Culton,[2] in which supplication it is desired that the petitioners be erected into a distinct congregation from that of Kinaird."

"Next a people of Minterbirn, & Committee of Bills, supplicated by their Comm^{rs}, Cap$^{t.}$ Cochren, Mr. Alex$^{r.}$ Pringle,[3] with others, the congregation of Kinaird may continue as it is: that their Meeting house be not removed, for which they gave reasons in their supplications."

Here was a very pretty congregational mix-up; and the Synod very naturally wished to hear what the Rev. William Ambrose, the minister, had to say on the subject. He threw cold water on it; believed the desired erection would not have funds to support it; that the congregation of Kinaird was sinking; and that the desired erection would be prejudicial to the congregation of Monaghan. To this the Commissioners from the Truagh district of the congregation replied that they were six miles distant from Caledon, and that they in no way depended on the Monaghan congregation for support.

The Synod decided to appoint a committee of two ministers and a ruling elder from each Presbytery to inquire into and report on the matter; the committee to meet on the second Tuesday of August next, at four o'clock p.m., in the meeting-house of Kinaird (Lislooney), and ordered the Presbytery of Monaghan to prepare the affair for the committee.

The decision of this committee was to erect a congregation in Truagh, which is now known as Glennan congregation, and another in the territory of Minterburn, about two miles beyond Caledon, which is called Minterburn; and by this means preserved the old territorial designation of the district, which but for this would otherwise be lost, as many of our interesting ancient place names have been.

This arrangement came before the General Synod, which met at Belfast, June 15th, 1714, for confirmation, and there was the usual shoal of petitions.

After all parties had been heard and all the papers considered, a select committee was appointed, which framed the following overture upon this affair:

"OVERTURE.

"1. A line of the following towns to divide Aghalow [now Aughnacloy congregation] from Minterbirn, to begin at Crilly, Glendavagh, Glenkeen,

[1] There is a tombstone in Benburb churchyard to William Agnew of Dyan, who died in 1747. He was probably of the same family, as Dyan was in the district which petitioned to be erected into a separate congregation.—See *Memorials of the Dead*, vol. iii.

[2] There is a Culton family, probably descendants of the James Culton here mentioned, still connected with Minterburn.

[3] Pringles are still connected with Minterburn.

Tullybleety, Bohard, Legane, Rahaghey, are all to be joined to Minterbirn, and John Moor to be left to his choice whether he joined Minterbirn or Aghaloo; which said towns, with the entire Manor of Minterbirn within the compass of the Blackwater, shall be made one congregation for Mr. Ambrose, the stipend whereof amounting to his first Quota.

"2. Scarne,[1] Giroch or Truagh congregation, is to continue exactly as the Committee of Kinaird did erect it, excepting that none shall be left to have their Liberty, but all within the county of Monaghan toward Corr Bridge[2] to be members of that Congregation.

"3. The scattered wings in the County of Armagh shall be joyned to the adjacent Congregations of Armagh, Minterbirn, Benburb, Keady and Truagh, by perambulation by authority of this Synod."

This overture was carried, and a committee for the purpose of perambulation appointed to meet on the last Tuesday of July at Tynand; and further, it was ordered "that all the arrears due to Mr Ambrose [Kinaird, now Lislooney], and Mr Boyd [Rev. Baptist Boyd of Aghaloo, now Aughnacloy congregation], be paid before the Preby plant them."

By this arrangement the Tynan congregation, which worshipped at Lislooney, was wiped out, and the people of the County Armagh portion, which forms the present Lislooney congregation, joined on to whichever of the existing or new congregations that happened to be most convenient to them; and as showing the discipline then enforced, they were not allowed to choose which congregation they would join, but had to attend the one to which they were assigned. This alteration by the Synod of the arrangement by the committee, which had met at Lislooney in the previous August, appears to have been unsatisfactory to the parties concerned, and in particular the Rev. William Ambrose, who "heavily complained that he was by this Overture taken away from his friends, and those who adhered to him, and put upon a people with whom he can propose little ease or comfort."

The reasonableness of this complaint was recognised by the Synod; and he was asked if he preferred that the arrangements of the committee, which had met at Lislooney, should be carried out, and to this he readily assented. With some slight modifications, this arrangement was carried out. One of these was, that the two miles to be allowed to the Rev. William Ambrose, on the Minterburn side, should be two English miles from his own house, which, presumably, must have been in or near Tynan. This would take in the town of Caledon and about half a mile beyond; and this, roughly, is the boundary between the congregations of Caledon (a more recent erection) and Minterburn at the present day. It was also ordered "that Captain Cochren, Mr

[1] Scáib na Scaraċ = the shallow ford of the sheep.

[2] Corr Bridge, over the Blackwater, on the road from Tynan to Glasslough. Dr. Maxwell, rector of Tynan, states in his deposition that Protestants were massacred here in 1641.

Alexander Pringle, Mr Ferns, and Mr Luckie be allowed to join with Mr Ambrose during his life"; which last two persons were allowed to join only on condition that the Presbytery of Monaghan gave Truagh congregation an equivalent for them out of Middletown side. Captain Cochren and Alexander Pringle would probably have belonged to Minterburn new congregation but for this special provision. However, this part of the arrangement depending upon the life of the minister, was easily carried out, as the Rev. William Ambrose died in the latter part of the same year (1714): his death, no doubt, hastened by the worry consequent upon the breaking up of his congregation.

(To be continued.)

Presbyterian Addresses to King James II. in 1687.

THE following documents are taken from the *Ash MSS.*, printed privately in 1890. They are well worthy of reproduction, and will serve to show the true spirit of the times. They are referred to in Reid's History, but not quoted; only favourable deductions drawn, which the documents themselves scarce warrant. They are not mentioned in the Rev. Thomas Hamilton's History; and the Rev. W. T. Latimer only incidentally refers to them.—Ed.

The humble Address of the Presbyterians, Presented to Y^E KING by Mr HURST, Mr CHESTER, Mr SLATER, Mr COX, Mr ROSSWELL, Mr TURNER, Mr FRANKLINE, Mr DEALL, and Mr REYNOLDS, with HIS MA^TIE'S gracious answer.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MA^TIE—To believe the thankfulness of our hearts, beyond any expressions of our lips and pens, for your most gracious declaration for liberty for us in the worship of God, which, we trust we shall ever value above our property, as that, without which we could enjoy nothing which we call our own, without the greatest uneasiness imaginable. But your Majesty, having in the same declaration, also secured that unto us, both by your royall word and act, what could your Majesty have done more for us, or what is left for us further to ask of y^e King? And for as much as it hath pleased your most excellent Majesty to give this passport to your poor subjects so long tossed with tempests, and justly to believe that loyalty is not intailed to a party, as we hope we shall ever justifie y^e credit which your Ma^tie's charity in that point hath given us.

So we shall not cease to bow our knee to y^t God whom we serve, and by whom kings reign, beseeching Him to recompence this royal favour to your Ma^tie, with length of days, uninterrupted health, felicity in your royall relations, success in your great councills and affairs, and finally, with y^e glorious liberty of the sons of God, heartily crying, as with one voice—"Let y^e King Live for Ever."

Subscribed on the behalf of ourselves and the rest of our pswation, 1687.

The KING'S Answer in reply to the preceding Address.

Gentlemen—I have already found two good effects of my declaration: the easing and relieving my subjects you spake of, and my restoring God to y^e empire over conscience. It has been my judgem^t of a long time that none has or ought to have any empire over the conscience but God.

I understand there are some jelusies among my subjects that I have done this in a design, but you look like gentlemen of too great ingenuity to entertain any such suspicion.

Gentlemen, I protest before God, and desire you to tell all manner of psons of all pswasions as you have opportunity to converse w^th^ them, y^t^ I have no other design than I have spoke of.

And now, gentlemen, I hope to live to see the day when you shall have Magna Charta for y^e^ liberty of conscience as you have had for your property.

And, gentlemen, doe you so preach to your hearers as they may be good Christians, and I make noe question but they will be good subjects.

Anno 1687.

The following document is the King's reply to another Presbyterian address. We regret the address itself is not given, as it would be of value to compare with the former one.

A Coppy of an Answerd which HIS MA^TIE^ JAMES II. gave to Mr ALSOP and others who Psented their Presbyterian's Address.

I do confess I am somewhat affected with the ingenuous gratitude and thankfulness of my dissenting subjects, and shall take care to defend them from all psecution for conscience sake; and that you had that liberty no sooner, is highly owing to y^e^ unwearied sollicitations of some men who, I am afraid, mistake their true interest, and have taken wrong methods to unite Protestants and heall theire great divisions in the nations. But I think I am not bound to be led by them who I see are wholly devoted to theire own interest, nor can I understand, by all the power they have made, that grace and favour to you will be a breach of any promise I have made to them, so as to undoe them, as they tell me, for lett men's mistakes be what they will concerning my pson and governm^t^, I resolve to keep all in peace. There shall be no psecution in my dominions if I can be informed of it; truly, my judgem^t^ is as farr against psecution for conscience sake in meer matters of Religion, that if ever I shall see cause to change my religion, I shall never be of that party who think the only way to advance their churches is by undoeing those who differ from them in small matters, as I find is confessed by all in y^e^ nation.

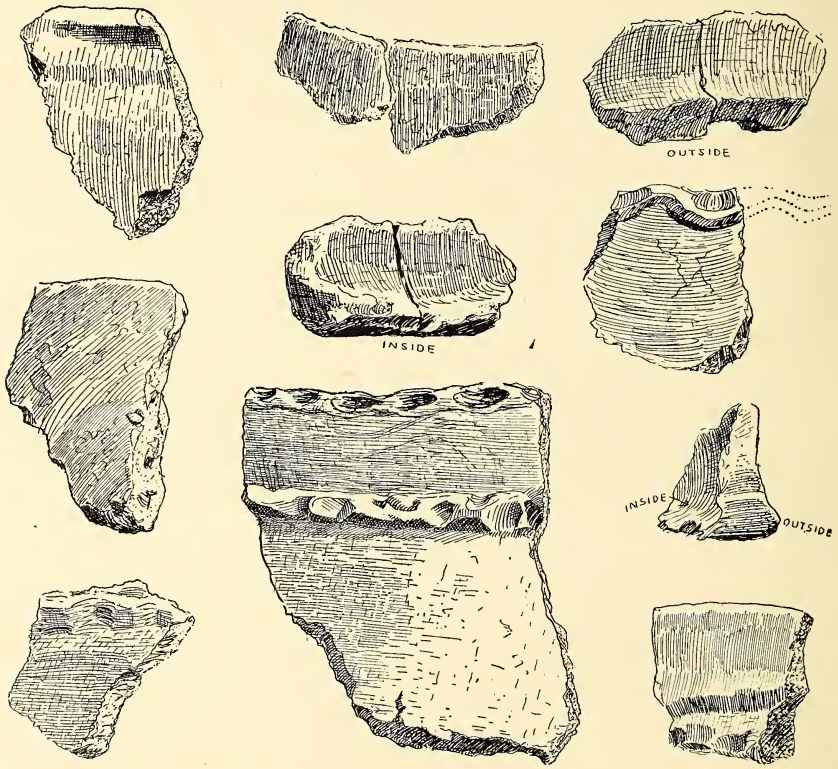
Now, to give men liberty to choose for y^m^selves what Church they have communion w^th^ for their edification, I am ignorant what Church this would truly prejudice or undoe. And as for you that are dissenters, lett there be noe reflections on y^e^ ancient goverm^t^ of y^e^ nation, nor disloyal principles and expression vented in yo^r^ assemblies, and then you are all tolerable enough to me and my goverm^t^. And so I bid you farewell, desiring as much your happiness and wellfare as any others of my subjects, and pray live in peace among y^r^selves.

Discovery of an Unknown Fort on Ben Madighan (Cave Hill).

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

FOR many years past, when walking beneath the crags of Ben Madighan, north from the public way on the old bridle-path to Collin Ward, I have observed, in a peaty meadow close behind the residence of James Grant, in the townland of Ballygolan, a circular conical mound, more noticeable in the winter than at other times. No map—not even the new 25-inch ordnance—gives any indication of it; yet to me it had the appearance of an old fort, or perhaps a crannoge, in what was a swamp many years ago. The "oldest inhabitant" had no information on the subject, so I was fortunately driven to a careful examination in order to verify my opinion, and in this I was ably assisted by Herbert Grant, a son of the proprietor. The site is in a slight hollow, with the high cliffs of the hill to the south, a gentle elevation, followed by a steep declivity to the north, forming a sufficient saucer to contain a bog, or even a lake, before modern drainage was carried out. The soil around is still peaty and damp, and a copious spring is near at hand. The views on all hands are wide-stretching and magnificent. Behind, towering like an Alp, is MacArt's Fort; in front, stretches Carnmoney Hill, one of the drums of which is capped by Dunanney; in the valley between lies the fort of Drumnadrough: four forts in all. These form a straight line across the valley leading to Glengormley from the White House, down the centre of which flows the Glass-na-breadan to the sea, supplying many factories with water on its way. These forts are almost equi-distant; but wanting this newly-found one, there would be a gap between that of Drumnadrough and MacArt: with it, the chain is complete across the valley, all in a direct line. I lay some stress upon this, as I do not consider such an arrangement accidental. At present, this fort is almost circular, about 70 feet in diameter, and 4½ feet to its highest point. My investigations consisted of cutting four trenches, about two feet wide and four or five deep, right through the site of the fosse and the inside ridge, each of which, and the material thrown out, I examined with care. Damp peat constituted the fort, mingled with stones and much decayed timber of different varieties, including fir, birch, and oak. Some pieces showed working in different ways, partly by blunt tools. After the first glance, I at once decided that it was undoubtedly an ancient place of residence. The soil had a disturbed look, not like natural deposit; and then evidences even more reliable were turned up. Ashes were rather abundant, and some burnt bone, of what animal I cannot ascertain. Fragments of pottery were also numerous, but none sufficiently large to enable me to form an accurate idea of the size of the vessels. A few had the appearance of burial-urns, but

most of domestic vessels, similar to those found in crannoges, of the bronze age. One large piece shows an indented ornament on the lip, and a similar ornamental band around the neck: this is part of a comparatively large vessel. Portions of a base were also found, and another lip with wavy ornament, and one with a similar top. Other lips are plain, graduating thicker towards the centre of the vessel. The accompanying drawings accurately represent several of the fragments found: the material of which they are in general composed is fairly coarse and well burned. One fragment shows appearances of having been turned on a wheel. It may be of later



FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN FORT ON BEN MADIGHAN.
Drawn by Joseph W. Carey.

date. A "Dane's pipe," the bowl of the usual globe-shaped type, was also found. All these finds have been presented to the Free Library for preservation. There can be no doubt that Dun-na-Grant—for so this fort has now been named—was an ancient habitation in use for long ages, in pagan or early Christian times, and adds another interest to our far-famed hill of caves, upon whose sides so much of our local history has been enacted. I am indebted to W. J. Knowles and George Coffey for confirmation and advice in regard to the pottery and other articles found and here recorded.

Blood's Plot in 1663.

By Rev. W. T. LATIMER, B.A.

ABOUT two years after the Restoration, a plot was formed against the Government by one Thomas Blood, who had been an officer in the King's army, but his associates were generally Cromwellians. Blood's brother-in-law, the Rev. William Lecky, son of the Rev. Robert Lecky of Trisernagh, and one of the nonconforming Presbyterian ministers in County Westmeath, entered actively into this conspiracy. The Revs. Andrew McCormick and John Crookshanks were privy to the plot, but it does not seem that they gave much active assistance. The matter was broached to the Revs. John Heart, John Greg, and Andrew Stewart; but they refused at once to have anything to do with a movement likely to become disloyal and dangerous.

An informer, named Philip Alden, kept the authorities constantly informed of everything done by the conspirators, who were arrested on the morning of the day on which they were to attack Dublin Castle. Blood escaped, but Lecky was captured and executed. Andrew McCormick and John Crookshanks escaped to Scotland, where they were killed in the Pentland insurrection.

Some time afterwards, Blood made an attempt to murder the Duke of Ormonde, being instigated, it is said, by the King's favourite, Buckingham. Blood, assisted by several desperadoes, seized Ormonde, and was taking him away, in order to hang him at Tyburn, when the Duke was rescued by his own servants. The next exploit of Blood was an attempt—very nearly successful—to carry off the Crown and State jewels from the Tower. Being arrested, King Charles not only pardoned him for all his crimes, but bestowed on him a considerable estate, which certainly renders the King's connection with this desperado exceedingly mysterious.

The Government, as a result, believed that all the northern Presbyterian ministers were concerned in the plot. Acting on this information, ten Presbyterian ministers were imprisoned in Carrickfergus, seven in Carlingford, and two in Dublin.

It was with regard to this matter that Hugh Montgomery, the first Earl of Mount Alexander, a few weeks before his death, wrote the accompanying letter to Ormonde. Montgomery had himself taken the covenant, but was then a Conformist, and advised that the Presbyterian ministers be sent out of the country. He exercised his influence, however, to protect some of them, probably at the request of his mother, who had been married to General Monro; and in this letter he evidently does his best to persuade Ormonde

to give the Ulster Scots the benefit of the indulgence that had been already granted.

Carte Papers, volume 33, page 18.

[1] LORD MOUNT ALEXANDER TO ORMONDE, 1663.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE.

I have been so little while in this country, that
I cannot give your Grace any good account of it,
only I am confirmed, more and more, in my former judge-
-ment, that it will never be fitt to suffer the
pretended Ministers to live amongst them,
for whilst they can have the least hopes, by stealth or
otherwise, to hear them, they will never come to
public service, unless they do it as they did last
Sunday, to see so great a stranger as I am.
If it succeed so, this next Sunday, I think I must go
in procession from church to church, to convert the
people, and so turn a kind of small St. Andrew,
and convert my countrymen.
They complain, that the Bishop's Courts will take no
notice of the Proclamation of Indulgence,
and the Sheriff of this county told me, that he could not,
by his Oath, forbear executing any, "vrytes de excomunicato
capiendo" unless they be superseded by the Chancelor.
Now my Lord, though I cannot promise that the Indulgence
will have its desired effect, yet the Honour of the Board
being engaged, and the people being under so great poverty,
that I could not have believed it, but that I see it,
And that now, the 4 Subsidies and other public charges,
are just now to be levied from them, my humble opinion is,
That, by some Letter to the Bishops, they may be moved
to command their Officers and Courts to forbear,
and that the Lord Chancelor take effectual course as to
the Sheriffs;
else the people will be abused, and the benefit of the
Declaration given only to such as shall bribe their inferior
officers, as Parators, Bailiffs, and subsheriffs,
and indeed, my Lord, this calls for a speedy remedy.

Next, my Lord, I find that, both here and in co Antrim,
swords have been taken away from many, and from some of
quality and honest men, to their great affliction,
And that at Belfast and other places, where Garrisons are,
when the Officers are a little merry, or take the humour,
they disarm any Gentleman that brings a sword to town,
upon no account but that they are Scotch,
and this is often done by some who oppressed them formerly,
because of their being for the King, which makes it the
more greivous.
These ways much dissatisfies those who were honest of that
Nation, and discourages others from being gained.
I beg your Grace's Directions in these, and likewise
in restoring the Firearms,
for being a General Officer, the people make application
to me, and I am shy to do anything, without first
acquainting your Grace.

I am informed by the Governors of Carlingford and
Carrickfergus, that the continuance of the imprisoned
Ministers there is very inconvenient to them both;
I humbly offer, that your Grace will be pleased to Order,
That all such who will give bonds, as Mr Drisdaile hath done,
may have passes to go, and those who will not,
may be removed to more convenient prisons, and be
provided with some maintenance.

[1] This letter was copied from the transcript in the Record Office, Dublin, by Tenison A. Groves.

I have blazed about Mr Stewart's and Mr Greg's guilt in this plot, and hope it may do good, for I find already, it lessens them extremely in the esteem many had of their honesty.

I am certain Mr Blood, is, or hath been very lately, lurking in the county Antrim, I have some confidence to give your Grace a good account of him speedily.

I doubt not but your Grace will remember the Letter you promised to send in my behalf for the King's Signature, with that character of me as you shall judge fitt for.

May it please your Grace,
your Grace's most faithfull, most dutifull,
and humble servant, MOUNT ALEXANDER.
Newtown, 7 Augt. 1663

Earl of Mount Alexander. Rec. 10 Aug., 1663; dated 7 Aug., 1663.

An article on the above subject appeared in the *Northern Whig*, 15 August, 1901. It bears more bias however, and treats Bishop Jeremy Taylor unjustly. The plotters were much more numerous, and the conspiracy more widespread amongst the northern Presbyterians than the writer of the article seems to think. (See *Montgomery MSS.*, p. 248, note 15.)

Montgomery was an ardent Churchman—of this there can be no doubt—but he never unfairly sided against the Presbyterians; although, when they had the upper hand during Monro's regime, they accused him of unfaithfulness; and when a prisoner in Cloughoughter Castle, "denounced judgment upon his person, his family and all his party," in a most inquisitorial way, because he would not accept of their religious opinions.

We grow weary of this class of local religious history, of which Reid and Killen were the founders, and the Revs. Thomas Hamilton and W. T. Latimer the faithful followers. It is neither honest nor true. We have abundant proof of this in records and MSS. in our possession and at our disposal, which have come to us ex-officio; and at some future time, when our leisure is longer, we intend to summarize these evidences. We understand the Rev. W. T. Latimer has a new edition of his history in the press, so we would like him to take notice of our intentions. If he sets matters right, as he has an opportunity of doing—our material having been at his disposal, and our advice tendered—well and good; but if not, we shall be forced to do so ourselves. A historian of the Presbyterian body need not necessarily be one with an anti-episcopal brief in one hand and a muck-rake in the other, villifying and abusing his opponents all the time, or else picking out all the personal calumnies of centuries. Suppressing faults on their own side, and magnifying the blemishes in their opponents, so freely indulged in by some writers, must cease, or they will be caught in their own trap. Let those who attempt to write about the events of the past, do so in a candid, honest spirit, free from suppression of truth, from bias and bigotry,—"nought extenuate and nought set down in malice."—ED.

Miscellanea.

WILLIAM M'CLEVERTY OF GLYNN, CO. ANTRIM.

WHILST in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Waterford, last August, I came across the following inscription relating to a County Antrim man. The M'Clevertys resided at Glynn, near Larne. An old armorial tombstone in the parish churchyard there denotes their burial-place. James McHenry, in his *O'Halloran*, depicts one of them as a yeoman magistrate in a discreditable light. The monument is of white marble, and is placed on the west wall of the nave. Below the inscription is a globe, surmounted by a ship.

This monument is erected to the Memory of
WM. M'CLEVERTY, ESQR.
of the County of Antrim.

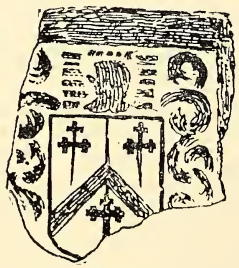
He was one of those who accompanied Commodore (afterwards Lord) Anson in his memorable Expedition round the world where his Naval Abilities early recommended him to that Nobleman's friendship Under whose Patronage he was raised to the rank of Post Captain in the Royal Navy in which Character he added lustre to the British Flag and achieved eminent Services to his King and Country

In private life he was eminent for every Virtue firm to his work & steady to his Trust inflexible to ill and obstinately Just After a Life devoted to his Country, he died in an honourable old Age lamented by a numerous & respectable acquaintance at Waterford the 10th of December 1779 Aged 63 years

F. J. B.

NOTE.—There is in the Library at Ardrie, a copy of Borlase's *Reflections upon Ireland*, with the autograph "G. A. McCleverty, Glynn."

THE BUCKWORTH ARMS AND FAMILY.



THE BUCKWORTH ARMS IN MARALIN CHURCHYARD.
From a rubbing by F. J. B. and H. H.

AT page 35 we mention an armorial stone with the Buckworth arms, which we found in Maralin churchyard, not knowing whether it denoted the burial-place of Theophilus Buckworth, Bishop of Dromore, or that of Anthony Buckworth, minister of the parish. We are now satisfied it is the latter; for Ware, in his *Prelates of Ireland* (Dublin, 1704), at page 69, records "Theophilus Buckworth Born at White-Hall near Wisbeck in Cambridgeshire . . . died in the same house wherein he was born in 1652, aged 72 years." So it is more than likely he was there interred. We may, therefore, take it that this monument marks the grave of his younger brother Anthony. The following two communications confirm us in this.

F. J. B.

"I am much interested in reading the queries as to the connection between the Buckworth and Ward families at page 35. I find in Foster's Baronetage, 1881, under 'Buckworth

Herne Soame,' the arms of Buckworth given as 'sable, on a chevron between 3 cross crosslets fitchie argent, an ermine spot'—a coat, save for the metals tinctures and ermine spot, exactly identical with that shown on the seal of John Kennedy, Abbot of Bangor, *circa* 1395.

"Foster gives the following information about Theophilus Buckworth and his younger brother Anthony:

"Theophilus Buckworth, B.D., Trin. Coll., Cantab., Bishop of Dromore, 1613-1652, friar of Armagh, baptised 8 Jan., 1580, buried 8 Septr., 1652, having married Sarah, dau. of Arnold Ussher and sister of James, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, 1625/55, and had 3 daughters.

"Anthony Buckworth, of Dromore, Ireland, and afterwards of Birmingham, Norfolk, ancestor of Buckworth of Tipperary (only son of Sir John Buckworth, Knt., Alderman of London). Theophilus and Anthony are stated to be the second and third sons respectively of Richard Buckworth of White Hall and Fitton, Co. Cambridge, who md., 17 Aug., 1593 (*qu.* 1573), Rose, dau. and coheir of —— Skegness of Skegness, Co. Lincoln.

"I find amongst my notes the following additional information about Theophilus Buckworth and his daughters:

"Theophilus Buckworth, rector of Creggan (a living belonging to the Priory or College of Armagh), before the year 1625, was afterwards Bishop of Dromore. His will, dated 15 August, 1652, mentions his 3 daughters and coheirs, viz., Rose, then the wife of Toby Poyntz; Sarah, then the wife of Nicholas Ward; and Anne, apparently unmarried.

"I have a further note that it was Theophilus Buckworth who commenced the building of Dromore Cathedral.

"The Nicholas Ward, born 1630, who married Sarah Buckworth (before 15 August, 1652), was the eldest son of Bernard Ward, born 1606, died 1667, who married, after August, 1634, Anne, the widow of Edward Smith of Moyry, Co. Armagh, the eldest son of Anthony Smith, and daughter of Major Richard West of Ballydugan, near Downpatrick, 'of a good family in England,' M.P. for Downpatrick, married 1613; High Sheriff of the County Down in 1610.

"The only daughter of Nicholas Ward by Sarah Buckworth, who was married, was Mary Ward, who married her cousin, Tichborne West of Ashwood, Co. Wexford, and by him had numerous issue.

"Bernard Ward's sister-in-law was Magdalen West of Ballydugan, who married Hercules Dobbs, died 1635, the ancestor of the Dobbs family of Castle Dobbs.

"Mallow." "ERSKINE E. WEST.

. . . . .

"According to Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, 2nd edition, London, 1897, page 197, the arms of Dr. Buckworth, Bishop of Dromore, were 'sable, a chevron, between 3 crosslets fitchy argent.' He was a Cambridgeshire man, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was Bishop of Dromore 1613, until his death in 1652, aged 72, at Cambridge, in the house in which he had been born. He married Sarah, daughter of Arland Ussher and Margaret Stanyhurst, and sister to Dr. James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh. By her he had three daughters. I suppose that one of them married Ward; but the Memoir of the Bangor Peerage does not state the fact, and inquiry would be very interesting.

"Anthony Buckworth of Magheralyn is mentioned in the Privy Council Records (Cromwellian period), Ireland. He may have been a relative of Bishop Theophilus Buckworth, as Magheralyn was the residence of the Bishops of Dromore.

"Ball-Wright, in his *Ussher Memoirs*, page 85, says that Anthony Buckworth married Sarah Birmingham of Ballogh, Co. Dublin. Sarah Birmingham was sister of Dr. James Ussher and of Mrs. Theophilus Buckworth. I need not mention the relationship to Bishop Erne.

"22, Eccles Street, Dublin." "W. A. REYNELL.

We hope to have this very interesting monument properly conserved, and the editor invites subscriptions for that purpose.—ED.

HANCOCK-NEILSON MONUMENT.

In the interior of the old abbey at Howth, County Dublin, I found this inscription to a County Antrim man, and a daughter of the celebrated Samuel Neilson of Belfast:

Sacred to the memory of

William John Hancock
youngest son of John Hancock
of Lisburn in the County of Antrim
He died at Sutton on the 29th of Augt 1848
in the 37th year of his age
&c.

On a slab beneath:

Also
sacred to the memory of
Mary
his wife youngest daughter of
Samuel Neilson
of Belfast who died
the 27th day of July 1857
aged 61 years
&c.

ELLIS WALKER.

On 20 August, 1691, was licensed, and before 13 April, 1692, was published, at eighteenpence, in sheep, the following little book; "*Epicteti Enchiridion Made English, In A Poetical Paraphrase.* By Ellis Walker Of London-Derry. London, Printed by Ben. Griffin for Sam. Keble. 1692. 8vo." The work is dedicated by the author to his "Honoured Unkle, Mr. Samuel Walker, of York"; to whom he had "fled for shelter, at the breaking out of the present Troubles in Ireland." It has commendatory verses by Joshua Barnes, Em. Coll., Camb., 28 Sept., 1691; by Will. Peirse, Em. Coll., Camb., 28 Sept., 1691; by Ezekiel Bristed, M.A.; by M. Bryan, LL.D., Oxon, 17 Sept,, 1691; and by William Clark, Kath. Hall, Camb. Barnes, of course, is a well-known name; Bristed became a clergyman in Sussex; the others I have not traced.

This Ellis Walker is doubtless the man who graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in the spring of 1681, and seems to have taken no other degree there. He is not among the holders of preferment recorded in Cotton's *Fasti*. Both the connection with Derry, and that with York, suggest that he was of the same family as Rev. George Walker, D.D., the hero of Derry—probably a son; but I find no mention of a son of that name, or of any brother of Rev. George Walker, in Dwyer's very full notes to his edition (1893) of Walker's publications. It is there said that Rev. George Walker had several sons, four of whom were in King William's service. The names of only two, John and Alexander, are given.

Another (probably the second) edition of the *Enchiridion*, 1697, 12mo, is entitled as by Ellis Walker, M.A., omitting the reference to Londonderry. This edition includes a Life of Epictetus, evidently not by Ellis Walker; has appended a "Table of the Chief Matters"; and has prefixed a frontispiece, engraved by T. B., representing Epictetus in his Roman habitation, with a view of Rome above (not the Rome of Epictetus, for the dome of St. Peter's is a prominent object), and a motto beneath, assigned to Vincent *Obsop.* (meaning Alsop). Editions of 1702, 12mo, and 1708, 12mo, are in fact re-issues of the 1697 edition, with some few corrections, but in the main they are not reprints. In 1716, 12mo, appeared a very

pretty reprint: the frontispiece is re-engraved by W. E., but has the same outline, and the same error of *Obsop.* for Alsop. Another, a very poor edition, appeared at Dublin, 1724, 12mo, without frontispiece. In 1737, 12mo, appeared a reprint of the 1716 edition, not so neat, with the same frontispiece, by W. E.

All the London editions were published by Sam. Keble, and I suspect that the book was his property, and that he added the M.A. without authority. Ellis Walker was not a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen.

His version is by no means ill done; and it would be interesting to know more of him, and especially to make sure of his connection with the hero of Derry.

ALEX. GORDON.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Replies to Queries.

The Bristow Family.—In reply to query, page 160, the Rev. Peter Bristow, M.A., son of Roger Bristow, who was of Orbally, County Antrim. Roger, the father, died in 1745, and left four sons and one daughter; he had also a brother, Peter, who was a colonel in Lord Donegall's regiment, and died in 1703. Roger's eldest son, Charles, was a captain; the second son, Rev. Skeffington Bristow, Vicar-General of Connor and Prebendary of Rasharkin, died at Hazelbrook, Co. Antrim, 7th May, 1797, in his 95th year; the third son, Samuel, of Birchhill; the fourth son, the above Rev. Peter Bristow, died at Bath in 1769, unmarried. The only daughter, Dorothy, married Rev. Joseph Finiston, Vicar of Antrim. The Rev. Wm. Bristow, Vicar and Sovereign of Belfast, was the second son of the above Rev. Skeffington Bristow, and was born in 1736. He married Rose Cary, of Marlborough Street, Dublin, in 1771. From the above genealogy, the Rev. Peter Bristow was uncle to Rev. Wm. Bristow, Vicar of Belfast, who died in 1808.

"BELFASTIENSIS."

The "Friends" at Moyallen.—In the Journal, vol. vi, page 250, "Notes and Queries," the Rev. E. A. Myles, Rector of Tullylish, Co. Down, requests information concerning the first settlement of "Friends" at Moyallen, Co. Down. I am not aware of his having obtained this information, and have now pleasure in answering his question. My maternal ancestor, Alexander Christy, born 1642, came over from Scotland with his family, and settled at Moyallen, Co. Down, about the year 1675, where he acquired some property, and carried on a considerable linen industry. He became a Quaker; he and his family being amongst the first members of the Society of Friends at Moyallen. Some of his descendants are members of the Quaker body at Moyallen at the present day. His grandson, Thomas Christy, born at Moyallen in 1711, granted the land for and built the present Friends' meeting-house at Moyallen. This Thomas Christy left two daughters—Hannah, born 1748, and Mary, born 1750, at Moyallen—his only son, Thomas, having been drowned between Holyhead and Dublin, whilst crossing from school in England. Hannah Christy married Joseph Wakefield of Moyallen. Their eldest son, Edward, married Marian Charlotte Watson of Brookhill, near Lisburn, who was the only sister of the late well-known James ("Commodore") Watson of Brookhill, an account of whose sculptured armorial tombstone in Magheragall churchyard has been given in page 154. It was this Edward Wakefield married Marian Charlotte Watson, who rode the celebrated race at the Maze racecourse, about the beginning of the last century, against Dean Blacker of Carrickblacker, Co. Armagh; and for many years a sign hung over a public-house in Lisburn representing "The Quaker and the Dean" riding the race. Thomas Christy's second daughter, Mary, was married to Joseph Phelps of Limerick, who was also a member of the Society of Friends.

THOMAS W. PIM.

Reviews of Books.

Publications having any bearing upon local matters, or upon Irish or general Antiquarian subjects, will be reviewed in this column.
Books or Articles for Review to be sent to the Editor.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Dublin. 1901. Price 10/6. "Irish Typographical Botany." By R. L. Praeger. Third Series. Volume vii.

Although not strictly within the scope of our pages, yet we cannot pass over this volume without awarding the highest praise to its careful and painstaking compiler. In our own lines we have had much pleasure in working side by side with R. L. Praeger on many occasions, and we know the time, the diligence, and the love he has expended upon this work. Every mountain and valley in Ireland has been traversed by him ; every river and lake crossed. For all time this volume will remain as a monument to his zeal in the cause of Irish Natural History.

Third Series, Volume vi, No. 2.—This part contains a carefully-drawn-up report by the committee appointed to investigate the Connor ogams recently discovered by the rector, the Rev. W. P. Carmody, and first recorded in the pages of this Journal.

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The *Northern Whig* of 30 August, 1901, contains an article by the Rev. W. T. Latimer on "Ecclesiastical Censures in the Presbyterian Church." It deals largely with the Session Book of Templepatrick Congregation, which we notice elsewhere. The present article eliminates the features we so strongly object to, which were given fully before the Antiquaries.

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The *Witness* of 20 September, 1901, contains an article from the same pen on the "Royal Bounty," being the Government grant to support Presbyterian ministers compounded by the Church Act of 1869.

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The same writer contributes an article on "Irish Nonconformity in 1672," in the *Northern Whig* of 19 September, 1901.

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A Sketch from the History of Ferns Cathedral. By the Rev. Canon J. F. M. Ffrench. Dublin. 1901. Price 1d.

The restoration of Ferns Cathedral has called forth this little brochure from the cultured pen of the Rector of Clonegall, our esteemed host on many occasions. A long history is here condensed for popular use, and is made a cover for a charitable appeal.

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The Journal of the Limerick Field Club. Vol. ii, No. 5. Price 2/6.

Like that of Belfast, the Limerick Club comprises archæology in its programme. Such subjects as "Townland Names," "Early Christian Architecture," "Kitchen Middens, Co. Clare," by our own Miss Knowles, and the "Cromwellian Settlement of the County," go far to fill the volume of a very excellent Society doing good work.

The Finding of the Book, and other Poems. By William Alexander, Archbishop of Armagh. London: Hodder & Stoughton. M.C.M. Price 6/-.

The Primate adorns what he touches, be it prose or poetry; so this edition of his poems is truly welcome. In the "Death of Archbishop Malachy," we read:

"And sorrow was in that Cistercian home—
Sorrow untuned the chant of choir and priest.
Only one tasted of Christ's honeycomb,
One only knew the fulness of the feast.
All Saints to Malachy was but the small
Dim vesper of his glorious festival.
. . . .
"Only the Abbot softly said—'Behold,
Life is a sea, whose waters ever swing;
A wood, whose leaves, like bells, are ever toll'd.
A tranquil God makes tranquil everything.
Here is no trembling leaf, no wrinkling wave,
But such serenity as sleepers have."

The sweet singer's L'Envoi is a prayer whose answer is, we feel, assured.

"What if the flowers should breathe again, the tide
Tumble sonorous on a strand divine?"

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Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society. Vol. vii, No. 26. Price 2/-.

"Ancient Guilds of Waterford" and a paper on "Lismore" are well worth perusal; but the "Siege of Dunboy" pleases us most, with the charm of a recent visit to Berehaven still upon us; not but what we prefer the simple story of "Murty Oge O'Sullivan and John Prixley," as told in the *All Ireland Review* of 21 September, 1901. By the way, this paper (the *A.I.R.*) is filled with the most valuable historical accounts of the men and times of Ireland, and is well worthy of the most general support. It costs only one penny per week, and can be had at Thompson's, Donegall Place, Belfast, or through Eason, or ordered direct from Sealy, Byers & Walker, Dublin. A Northern page is to be a new feature in its pages.

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The Gailliv. Galway: Philip O'Gorman. 1901. Price 2/-.

This illustrated history of Galway deals largely with its numerous religious houses. The chapter on the Corporation Books, by W. F. Trench, opens up many curious vistas in the doings of one of the oldest chartered bodies in Ireland. The initials given from this source are wonderful works of art—a perfect jargon of Celtic, heraldic, and German ideas.

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The Journal of the Galway Archæological Society. Vol. i, No. 2.

This second part surpasses the first in many respects. The new cover reflects the greatest credit on John Vinycomb, the designer. Its Celtic borders and motto, and bold heraldic corners, are a fitting case for much excellent material. Of the six articles of almost equal merit we do not wish to particularize, as our love for Galway might carry us over too much space.

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Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall. Vol. xiv, Part 2. 1901.

We always look forward with interest to a perusal of these proceedings, as they are so frequently enriched by the writings of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. Over fifty pages are occupied with a continuation of his article on "Cornish Dedications of Saints," so full of valuable references to the student of early Irish ecclesiology.

The Antiquary for October 1901 contains a well-written article on "The Ancient Barony of Leallach Eachach," by the Rev. J. B. MacGovern, one of the sept of the territory written about. The Bell of St. Mogue is fully described in this paper.

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The Reliquary for July 1901 contains a pleasing article, fully illustrated, on "Celtic Bells with Ornament," by that distinguished antiquary, J. Romilly Allen; some of the illustrations being from photographs supplied by R. Welch of Belfast.

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The Hill of Tara. By the Very Rev. Abraham Dawson, Dean of Dromore. 1901. Dublin. Price 4d.

This is a short sketchy account of a visit to Tara, interwoven with some of the history of that deserted royal residence, whose very foundations are not allowed to rest in peace, the soil of which is now to be sold as a grazing farm.

* * * *

First Donegore Presbyterian Congregation Bazaar Book. June, 1901.

This is a sketch of the history of this congregation and its ministers, by the Rev. James Heron, D.D. We have been forced to find fault with booklets issued on similar occasions; but for this we have nothing but commendation, treating as it does of a long story, from times prehistoric to the new manse. The illustrations are excellent, and the detailed information accurate and reliable.

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The Presbyterian Congregations of Ballymoney. By the Revs. A. H. Dill, James B. Armour, D. D. Boyle, and John Ramsay. London: Percy, Lund, Humphries & Co. 1898.

We would not have liked to miss this book for several reasons. In the first place, the illustrations are as good as we have ever seen, and the text is compiled in a most commendable manner. Each minister and congregation receives a full notice, and this has been no light task in a period extending over well nigh three hundred years. A fair-minded, truthful record is given of the vexed periods in the seventeenth century, reflecting the greatest credit on the reverend writers, who have not allowed themselves to be carried away by the usual vitriol which so freely flows when describing those times. Altogether, this book is a most excellent one.

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Half-Hours with the Old Boatmen on the Barrow. By P. O'Leary.
A "Bresna" from Brandon Hill. By Kate O'Leary.
Annals of Graig Abbey. By William O'Leary.

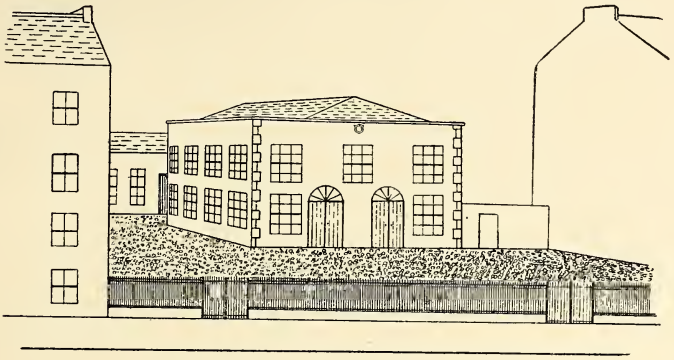
These little pamphlets by the O'Leary family mark a new epoch in Irish book-making, and we welcome them heartily. From the quaint little town of Graig-na-managh, by the banks of the lovely Barrow, with its mutilated abbey, more destroyed in its restoration than its decay, these pages emanate from a cultured family, who love every stone of their ancient ruins, every river view, and every mountain-top. We spent a pleasant day with them; and we appreciate their worth, and admire their laudable efforts to do something to stem the ever-rising tide of apathy and ignorance in regard to all one sees around telling of the past.

* * * *

The recent dispute in regard to the ownership of the old Brown Linen Market,' in Donegall Street, Belfast, called forth articles on its history in the *News-Letter* of 17 and 23 August, 1901, the latter from the well-known pen of "Belfastiensis,"

A Century of Congregationalism. The Story of Donegall Street Independent Congregation, Belfast. By James A. Archbald. Belfast: William W. Cleland. Printed for private circulation.

The cultured pen of the writer has presented dry facts in a most palatable form. To write a history where there was no history has been accomplished in this case with credit and satisfaction. We cannot have too many of such books; for it is astonishing how quickly events are



TABERNACLE ERECTED IN DONEGALL STREET, 1805.

forgotten in connection with congregations and churches when not so recorded. The fluctuating history of this body is described with great minuteness, evident care, and perfect unbiasedness, enhanced by many personal details of its ministers and principal adherents.

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Ireland: Industrial and Agricultural. Dublin: Alex. Thom & Co. 1901. Price 2/6.

This is a most comprehensive volume: a catalogue and a history of Irish industry and products. Geology, minerals, soils, flora, etc., all have chapters. The different societies of education and their work are dealt with at length. The museums, libraries, and industries are described in a way never before attempted; whilst the illustrations and Celtic borders are new to Government publications. A new era with the new century has surely dawned in this department. This will be a most valuable book of reference for all who take an interest in the many new movements inaugurated in Ireland of recent years.

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The Earliest Dublin Printing. By E. R. McC. Dix. Dublin: O'Donoghue & Co. Price 1/-.

E. R. McC. Dix, who has done much for Irish Bibliography, gives us in this pamphlet a most interesting and valuable account of the earliest books printed in Dublin. It contains a *fac-simile* of the title-page of a very rare Irish pamphlet published in 1571, being an "Alphabet and Catechism" in that language. This, however, is not given as the first specimen of Irish printing. Twenty years previously (1551) *The Boke of the Common Praier and Administracion of the Sacramentes* had been published, which the writer tells us is "known and accepted" as the first Dublin-printed book. Besides the list of books, E. R. Dix has given an interesting and valuable account of Humphrey Powell, William Kearney, and John Franke, who were pioneers of the printing-trade in Ireland. There are also two interesting appendices, transcribed by Professor Mahaffy from the originals in the archives of T.C.D. Altogether, this pamphlet is a valuable contribution to Irish Bibliography. W. T. L.

Royal Society of Antiquaries. "The Old Session Book of Templepatrick." Part 3, Vol. xxxi.

The September Journal of this Society is, as usual, filled with valuable papers and notes; but there is one continued paper in particular we must dwell upon: "The Old Session Book of Templepatrick Presbyterian Congregation." This book has been long known to us and to all local antiquaries. Its features of value have already been fully set out in local histories, and also in a paper read before the Antiquaries by the late Rev. Geo. T. Stokes. To go further, none dared or deemed advisable until the present publication. Our disgust cannot be disguised. For what useful purpose has all this been printed? Does time afford any excuse for tearing off the mantle which covered the sins of our forefathers? To know that "Andrew Teggart his standing is continued till it shall please the lord to move farder upon his heart," and such like cant and immorality, can serve no good purpose; nor to find two "barges" calling each other "Hell sows," and to know that the same was repeated in the meeting-house before the Session. Will our own "Police Intelligence" of the worst class be worth reprinting after two hundred and fifty years? The whole system was a tyrannous and disgusting one in the extreme. But why prolong the agony? We are all painfully aware that our Scottish forebears were the scum of that nation to a large extent, and their morals of a low order; much of which is still with us, as reference to the County Court records of such places as Belfast, Ballymena, or Newtownards will satisfy anyone, where actions similar to those recorded from Templepatrick, when Presbytery ruled in Ulster, are most frequent, and a byword. Need we dwell upon our shame when we have little amendment to place beside it? Trifling breaches of the fourth commandment are tried and punished with similar severity to flagrant abandonments of the seventh, forcing the superficial reader to think that every home in Ulster in 1649 was far from moral. We may next expect to have the old Communion Seasons explained, when eighty quarts of wine were consumed at the one service, a veritable drunken orgie being the result, as occurred in this same place. The custom of an adjoining congregation in keeping a keg on a shelf in the vestry for the inspiration of the minister could also be expatiated on, and the name given; or the ordination at Antrim, when 51 bottles of wine and 12½ gallons of whiskey were consumed, might be detailed, giving the full names of the ministers, elders, and others (the account of which "jamboree" is still extant to the minutest item), showing that each guest averaged 10½ glasses, not allowing for any temperate members. The conclusion of the whole matter is this: if such details as those given from Templepatrick are to be recorded from the other old congregations in Ulster—and they were all alike—with the names of the unfortunate delinquents, many of whose descendants are still resident in the same places, then local history will have a new charm for the scandalmonger and the afternoon-tea gossiper; an added piquancy will be given to life in the village circle, and the fresh shame of yesterday will only be in a literal sense history repeating itself. We know of what we write, and speak as one having authority. Our own relations were on the Session—fortunately not on "publick confession"—and we take it as a serious offence for a stranger to step in, without any justifiable public grounds whatever, and publish what no newspaper of the present day should print. If a single case had been given, leaving the reader *ab uno disce omnes*, no one could have complained; but to repeat the old Ulster story *ad nauseam*, without any variation, is an intolerable act, even for one who doubtless meant to inflict no injury upon his own denomination.—Ed.